The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10,147.—VOL. LXII. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1870. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st September, at her residence, 25, Downs Park Road, Hackney, London, Mrs. JAMES LITTLE, of a son.

On the [illegible] instant, at Essendon, Ocean-street, Woollahra, Mrs. ANDREW W. M'CULLOCH, of a daughter.

On the 27th instant, at her residence, Frankfort Villa, Marrickville, the wife of Mr. SAMUEL COOK, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 9th September, at his residence, Wolfhill, Belfast, PATRICK M'CAULEY, the beloved brother of Mrs. Jane Begley, and uncle of Austin P. Begley, of Sydney.

On the 17th September, at the residence of his father, Clonmel, county Tipperary, Ireland, RICHARD MALCOLM GRAHAM, Esq., M.D., late surgeon to the S. S. Geelong. Lamented by a large circle of friends.

Accidentally killed on the evening of September 20, by the down express train on the British and Exeter Railway, near Bridgewater station, Mr. FREDERICK RICKETTS CLARKE, Bookseller, &c., of Fore-street, Taunton, sixth son of the late Mr. JOHN CLARKE of the same town, and a younger brother of Mr. J. R. CLARKE, of Hunter-street, in this city. Beloved in life, and mourned in death by all who knew him.

On the 24th instant, at the residence of Mrs. Waldron, Brisbane-street, JAMES, third son of Mr. JOHN MOWAT, of Tasmania, aged 21 years.

On the 25th instant, at Bourke-street, Surry Hills, JESSIE IMPALE, infant daughter of JOHN and ANNIE YATES, aged 5 months.

On the 26th instant, at Salehurst Cottage, Castlereagh-street, near Cleveland-street, Redfern, JAMES ROFE, aged 53 years, father of Alfred Rofe, of 527, George-street, Sydney.

On the 26th instant, at his parents residence, 194, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills, ARCHIBALD KELLETT, the beloved infant son of Mr. HUGH BRODIE, jun., aged 8 months.

SHIPPING.

SAN FRANCISCO AND OVERLAND TO ENGLAND.
THE CALIFORNIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL LINE OF STEAM PACKETS, under Contract for a Monthly Mail Service.—The splendid steamship WONGA WONGA, 1250 tons, J. Steuart, commander, will be dispatched from SYDNEY, on the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., via AUCKLAND and HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, carrying an experienced Surgeon. Superior accommodation for Saloon, Cabin, and Intermediate passengers. A good table, with attendance, can be relied upon in each department. Saloon passengers are provided with every requisite. Wines and spirits extra. Bedding is not provided for the second cabin or intermediate. Parties proceeding to the United States of America or Europe should avail themselves of this line, which is admitted to have decided advantages over all others, having calm seas, and avoiding the disagreeableness of a long sea voyage. The whole journey may be considered a pleasure trip, and cheaper and quicker than any other route. Special arrangements will be made with families. 10 per cent. will be allowed on return tickets. Immediate application for passages should be made to avoid disappointment, as only a limited number will be taken.
For full particulars apply to M. METCALFE and CO., No. 3, Bridge-street; or at the Head Office, Grafton Wharf.
H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul.

C. N. Z. AND A. MAIL LINE.—Pleasure Trip to San Francisco and back for £70; saloon ditto, to Honolulu and back, £50; ditto, with privilege of stopping three months.
Apply to H. H. HALL, U.S. Consul.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Rangatira, to-morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 4.30; and Alexandra, Saturday afternoon, at 2.
TO ADELAIDE via Melbourne, en route to King George's Sound.—Rangatira, to-morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 4.30.
TO AUCKLAND.—Wonga Wonga, Wednesday afternoon, at 4.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Collaroy, this morning, Monday, at 7; and Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Tuesday, at 11.
TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Steamer, Thursday, 8th December, at 5 p.m.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Egmont, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.
TO BROADSOUND and Pioneer River.—Egmont will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton, per Tinonee.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Port Denison.—Boomerang, on or about Friday, 2nd December.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer weekly.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—For CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—GRAFTON, THIS NIGHT, at 9.
For MANNING RIVER direct.—FIRE KING, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4.
No cargo received after 3.
For PORT MACQUARIE.—DIAMANTINA, TUESDAY, at noon.
For MACLEAY RIVER.—DIAMANTINA, TUESDAY, at noon.
For NAMBUCCRA RIVER } with liberty to tranship.
For BELLINGER RIVER }
—DIAMANTINA, TUESDAY, at noon.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

C. AND N. E. S. N. COMPANY'S steamship NEW ENGLAND, for GRAFTON, via NEWCASTLE, THIS DAY, at 9 p.m.
SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, for RICHMOND RIVER via NEWCASTLE, on or about the 1st December.
Offices—Commercial Wharf. C. WISEMAN, Manager.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (Monday) NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
Goods received for Miller's Forest and Paterson this day; for Clarence Town on Wednesday.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

STEAM to NEWCASTLE.—S.S. DANDENONG, THIS DAY, Monday, 28th November, at 5.30 p.m.
Fares—Saloon, 10s.
Steerage, 5s.
Melbourne Steamship Company, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all Ports. The steamship
ALHAMBRA,
will be dispatched from MELBOURNE, on the 3rd December, via Bluff.
Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION by steamships
MACEDON and DANDENONG,
which will be dispatched as follows:—
DANDENONG,
THURSDAY, December 1st, at 4 p.m.,
from Struth's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, with passengers and cargo. The saloon is amidships.
Fares—£4; return tickets, £6 10s.
Return tickets available for two months.
The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.
MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on TUESDAY, 29th instant, at 9 a.m.
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The well-known clipper ship WILLIAM DUTHIE, A1 11 years, 968 tons register, Robert Johnston, commander, has the greater portion of her dead weight engaged, and will be dispatched 15th December.
Intending passengers are invited to inspect her fine saloon accommodation.
For terms of freight or passage apply to Captain JOHNSTON, on board; or to WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.; or to YOUNG and LARK.
Wool received at Flood's Stores.

FOR LONDON.—FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS only.—The clipper ship SARAH GRICE, AA1 at Lloyds, 1071 tons register, will be dispatched as above on 10th December. Full poop and first-class accommodation.
Wool received, according to arrangement, pressed or unpressed, either alongside or at Marsden's Stores.
Apply to Captain MALCOLM GREEN; WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.; or YOUNG and LARK.

FOR LONDON.—The ZEMINDAR will have immediate dispatch. Has splendid accommodation for first-class passengers at moderate rates.
For freight or passage apply on board to Captain JOHNSON; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Wool received at Marsden's.

FOR MAURITIUS direct.—The regular trader TASSO, W. E. Heard, master, will sail on the 30th instant. For freight or passage apply to Captain Heard, on board, at Alger's Wharf; or to M'Donald, Smith, and Co.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—Hunter, THIS MORNING, at 11. Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Hunter, THIS MORNING, at 11.
CLYDE RIVER.—Hunter, THIS MORNING, at 11.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, THURSDAY, at 10 a.m.
MORUYA.—Kembla, 6th December.

PARRAMATTA AND RIVER STEAMERS.
FIFTEEN MILES FOR ONE SHILLING.
Children, saloon return, 6d only.
From King-street, 7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5. To Ryde, 6.15.
From Parramatta, 6.50, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5.
Calling at Cockatoo, Hunter's Hill, Five Dock, Gladesville, Ryde, Ermington, Newington, and Subiaco, &c.
DAILY, at about HALF THE RAILWAY RATES.

MANLY BEACH STEAMER, THIS DAY, leaves Queen's Wharf, 10.15, 2.15, 4.30, 6.15
Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30
Manly Beach, 8.15, 12, 3.30, 5.15.
Fares—Return ticket, 1s 6d; children, 1s.
N.B.—A return ticket issued available for the 4.30 trip from Sydney and 5.15 from Manly, for 1s.
THOMAS HESELTON.

FOR HONGKONG direct.—The A1 clipper ship
ONWARD,
606 tons register, Captain William Whyte.
This well-known regular trader will be dispatched early in December.
For freight or passage apply to
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., Macquarie-place.

FIRST VESSEL for OVALAU, FIJI, and FRIENDLY ISLANDS.—The barque RECONNAISSANCE, will receive cargo on MONDAY MORNING, at Market Wharf, and be dispatched on 1st December. For freight or passage, apply to Captain WATSON, on board; or
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., 3, Wynyard-street.
This vessel has every convenience for carrying live stock.

FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—The fast sailing barque LION, having been placed regularly in the trade, has the greater portion of her cargo engaged, and will be dispatched early next week.
For freight apply to MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE, Gresham-street, next Exchange.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF SAILING PACKETS, from Sydney to Auckland, carrying cargo for other New Zealand ports.
ALICE CAMERON .. Captain Carter .. THIS DAY.
CONSTANCE .... „ Gibbon .. 1st December.
KATE .... „ Cooper .. 14th ditto.
NOVELTY .... „ Nearing .. 1st January.
Goods received for this line, free of wharfage, at Patent Slip Wharf.
For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ALICE CAMERON FOR AUCKLAND—Clears and sails THIS DAY; has room for a few tons of freight, for which or passage, apply on board; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR CLEVELAND BAY.—The favourite regular trader MAY QUEEN will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage, apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for ADELAIDE.—The clipper barque ELLEN LEWIS, being under engagement, will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL FOR PORT DENISON AND CLEVELAND BAY.—The J. G. COLESON, Markham, master, detained by request of shippers, will sail about WEDNESDAY. Freight or passage apply G. R. STEWART, Market Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL FOR BRISBANE.—The clipper schooner BLACK DOG will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

TO BROADSOUND and MACKAY.—The regular trader, AMY ROBSART, loading at Commercial Wharf, will sail on SATURDAY. For freight and passage apply on board; or J. L. Haynes, 6, King-st.

MACLEAY RIVER, all parts.—CENTURION. Apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

FOR BOORAL WHARF, Port Stephens.—The schooner MYALL, on WEDNESDAY.
BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

FOR BELLINGER RIVER, schooner CLEONE, Lime-street Wharf.

BELLINGER RIVER.—MORNING STAR THIS EVENING. Freight or passage, W. SHORT, Victoria Wharf. N.B.—Goods taken free from Government or any parties, if for the relief of the sufferers by the late flood.

RICHMOND RIVER.—Clipper schooner AUSTRALIA, TUESDAY, at noon. W. Short, Victoria Wf.

FIRST VESSEL FOR RICHMOND RIVER, to all Parts.—Clipper schooner SARAH NICOLL sails on WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Roddam's Wharf. For freight, &c., G. and B. NICOLL, Erskine-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, Two first-class SCHOONERS. W. SHORT, Victoria Wharf.

FOR SALE, Schooner SYLVANUS, 80 tons, on draught of 6 feet, copper-fastened, and newly coppered, well-found throughout. For further particulars. Apply R. CHADWICK, Liverpool-street Steam Saw Mills.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

ENTERPRISE QUARTZ MINING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given that an Adjourned Special General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, in the Exchange Building, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 29th November, 1870, at 3 o'clock p.m., to confirm a resolution passed on the 21st October, for the Dissolution of the Company.
14, Spring-street, Sydney, November 23, 1870.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. H. J. BAASS, Secretary.

The Directors desire to call the attention of the shareholders to clause 105 of the Deed of Settlement, which provides that no resolution proposing the dissolution of the Company can be confirmed unless approved of by shareholders present in person or by proxy, holding not less than one-half of the paid-up capital of the Company.

NOTE.
In consequence of nearly one-third of the Shares in the Company not being represented at the meeting held this day, it was deemed expedient to adjourn same to the 29th instant; it is therefore desirable that such Shareholders should be present in person, or by proxy, at the Adjourned MEETING, on TUESDAY next.

TELEGRAPH GOLD-MINING COMPANY (Limited).
The First Half-yearly General MEETING of the above Company will be held in the Company's Office, 267, George-street, on FRIDAY, 30th December, at 4 p.m., to receive a report from the Directors; to elect a Director in the room of Professor Smith, who retires by lot, but who is eligible for re-election; to elect an Auditor in the room of M. W. S. Clarke, Esq., who retires by lot, and who is not eligible for re-election; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in accordance with the deed of settlement.
By order of the Board.
JOHN PURKIS, Manager.
November 26th, 1870.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PUBLIC MEETING IN ST. JAMES'S SCHOOLROOM.—It is proposed to hold a Public MEETING in St. James's Schoolroom, Castlereagh-street, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, on the subject of District Visiting.
An address will be delivered by the Lord Bishop of Sydney, and resolutions will afterwards be submitted to the meeting.
The attendance of the clergy, of district visitors, and of all persons who are disposed to assist in carrying out the object of the meeting, is earnestly requested.
The chair will be taken at half-past 7.
W. M. COWPER.

ST. PAUL'S AUXILIARY CHURCH SOCIETY.—The Annual MEETING of this auxiliary will be held in St. Paul's Schoolroom, Cleveland-street, THIS (Monday) EVENING, 28th November. The Lord Bishop of Sydney will take the chair at half-past 7 o'clock.
JOSEPH COOK, Hon. Sec.

MIDDAY UNITED PRAYER MEETING, 1 to 2, THIS DAY, at 304, Pitt-street.

KNOWLEDGE is POWER.—Evening Reading-room for all who desire Cultivation and Self-elevation! Gentleman of brilliant attainments presides. Fee, half-a-crown a week. After 6 p.m., Secretary, 195, Wm.-st.

MEETINGS.

TATTERSALL'S CLUB.
HOMEBUSH SPRING MEETING.
A MEETING of members will be held in the Club Room, THIS EVENING, November 28, Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock. A meeting of the Committee to take place at half-past 7. Important business.
J. HERALD, Secretary.

HOMEBUSH JOCKEY CLUB.—Committee MEETING TO-NIGHT, at Tattersall's, at 8 o'clock sharp. Business: Final details for Spring Meeting on WEDNESDAY next. A full attendance is requested.
HENRY DRIVER, Hon. Secretary.

MASONIC.—Zetland Royal Arch Chapter, 392. Regular Convocation, TO-NIGHT, 7.30.

MASONIC.—Lodge Woolloomooloo, [illegible].—Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 sharp. Business—Initiation and Election of officers.
J. ROWLING, Secretary.

MASONIC.—Furnishing Committee, E.C.—MEETING at the Hall, York-st., TUESDAY, at 8 p.m.

WYCLIFFE LOYAL ORANGE LODGE, No. 22.—Regular Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING, in the Chapel, Kent-street, at 8 sharp; important business. Every member requested to attend.

ROYAL WILLIAM L. O. L., No. 27.—Purple MEETING, TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock sharp, at the Masonic Hall. Brethren are invited to attend.
W. J. M'NEILLY, Secretary.

LECTURES.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.
The Rev. THOMAS SMITH will redeliver his LECTURE on "IRELAND," in the Masonic Hall, York-street, THIS EVENING, November 28, illustrated by magnificent views of the most famous places of resort. There will also be shown by means of the oxy-hydrogen Light, a series of beautiful photographs of the Suez Canal, with the grand celebration at its opening. Panorama of the City of Paris and Scenes in Italy.
Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock by W. J. FOSTER, Esq., Barrister-at-law.
Tickets, One Shilling each; reserved seats, Two Shillings—may be obtained at Mr. Maddock's, George-street, Mr. Cooper, railway bridge, Parramatta-street; or from the Churchwardens of St. Barnabas. Proceeds towards the recent improvements in the Church.

SURRY HILLS WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL.
A LECTURE on the OVERLAND ROUTE FROM ENGLAND will be delivered by the
Rev. W. KELYNACK,
illustrated by Magic Lantern Slides; also, Views of the Tour of the PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES' TOUR IN THE EAST, on
THIS EVENING, November 28,
in the Bourke-street School-room.
Admission—Adults, 1s.; scholars, 6d.
Lecture to commence at a quarter to 8 o'clock.
S. B. DOWSETT, Hon. Sec.

NEW SOUTH WALES PROTESTANT POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.—LECTURE, THIS EVENING, Monday, November 28, Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, near Park-street, by D. BUCHANAN, Esq., M.P. Subject—"The War—France against Prussia—with remarks upon the character, career, and capacity of Louis Napoleon."
Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock. Admission, 6d.
GEORGE L. CARTER, Honorary Secretary.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

NO. 1 CO. S. B. V. R.—COMPANY DRILL at Hyde Park Barracks, 7.30 p.m. General and Picnic Committees will meet after drill.
JOHN WELLS, Captain.

NO. 2 CO., S. B. V. R.—Company DRILL, This Evening, 7.30. Hyde Park. C. A. Wilson, Captain.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOROUGH OF WOOLLAHRA.—Proceedings will be taken for the recovery of all rates in arrear, if not paid forthwith into the office of the municipality. The Council Clerk will attend to receive the same daily, between the hours of 9 and 12 a.m.
M. CONSETT STEPHEN, Mayor of Woollahra.
Council Chambers, Borough of Woollahra,
28th October, 1870.

BOROUGH OF BALMAIN.—DISTRESS WARRANTS.
NOTICE is hereby given, that distress warrants will be issued for the recovery of all rates unpaid after MONDAY, 5th December next.
J. MULLENS, Mayor.
Council Chambers, 25th November, 1870.

GLENMORE ROAD OMNIBUS
TIME TABLE.

From Glenmore Road.	From Macquarie-place.
8.30 a.m.	9 a.m.
9.30	10
10.30	11.30
12.30 p.m.	1 p.m.
1.50	2.30
3	4.10
4.45	5.15
6.7	6.30

NOTICE.—The Widow of the late Mr. ANDREW M'VEY informs the public she will give the use of her land for all the Poor Institutions in the city, and all Schools of every denomination, free of any charge, during the holidays, to enjoy themselves in the fresh air as they think fit, and count it a favour if some kind-hearted one would get up an entertainment for the widows of the wounded soldiers of both nations; those gentlemen to keep the gate and charge a small sum for every family which enters it. This I should like to be on Saint Andrew's Day. It is a beautiful place, and large enough to hold thousands, fifteen minutes' walk from the Burwood Station; a short drive in the 'bus, and plenty of them; a pleasant sail in a boat up to Hen and Chicken Bay. Apply to Mrs. M'VEY, by letter, No. 8, Randle-terrace, Newtown. No persons' applications attended to.

NOTICE.—All ACCOUNTS due to the late firm of PEIRCE and CARNEY are requested to be paid immediately to
GEORGE PEIRCE, 68, King-street.

NOTICE.—IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE COLONY OF VICTORIA.
IN ITS ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
The Honorable the Supreme Court of the colony of Victoria, on the 20th October, 1870, granted the Curator of the Estates of Deceased Persons a rule to administer the personal Estate of THOMAS MULCAHY, late of Collins-street, Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, Shirebroker, deceased, intestate.
NOTE.—The Christian name of the deceased is believed to have been DENIS.
Dated this 17th day of November, 1870.
THEYRE WEIGALL, Curator of the Estates of Deceased Persons, Melbourne.

NOTICE.—I will not be responsible for any DEBTS my wife Hannah May may contract, she having clandestinely left her home on the 24th October, 1870.
THOMAS MAY, 771, George-street.

THOMAS MOORE, Boilermaker, if you do not finish my boiler by Tuesday, the 29th instant, I will employ men and finish it at your risk.
WILLIAM WATERHOUSE.

EDUCATIONAL.

EVENING SCHOOL.—English, Writing, Arithmetic, Music. 36, York-street, opp. Post Office Hotel.

TO Schools and Families.—Visiting Tutor (English and Latin), open to ENGAGEMENT. Box 249, G P O.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

COAL AND GENERAL FUEL BUSINESS.—The above to be disposed of, in consequence of the proprietor leaving Sydney. Incoming moderate. Stock light to be taken at valuation. Mr. R. N. Jenkins, Haymarket.

MEDICAL.—To be disposed of, on easy terms, a MEDICAL PRACTICE, in a rising part of New England. For particulars apply to F. SENIOR, Chemist, George-street; or ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Pitt-street.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, CAPITALISTS, and others.—For SALE, by private contract, a commodious HOUSE of two stories with balcony, and, along therewith, in the rear, a good [illegible], stable, and a capacious loft; situate in a very [illegible] and quiet part of the city.
Apply to Mr. G. RATTRAY, 1, [illegible], George-street.

LAND, at Burwood, close to the station, from 1 to 6 acres. A lease, with a right to purchase, and money lent to do building. 136, Pitt-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF JOHN BEAUMONT WEST, formerly of Leeds, England, and who arrived in Queensland in 1866, and was last heard of at Brisbane in 1867, will communicate with his friends, he will hear of something to his advantage. Any information with respect to him will be thankfully received by Mr. JOHN DAWSON, Solicitor, Pitt-street, Sydney.

JOHN FRANCIS CHILD.—Any person who can give satisfactory information of the present residence or death of J. F. CHILD, who sailed as cook in the ship Cymbeline of Fife, from the London Docks to Adelaide, in June 1864, will be rewarded for their trouble if they will communicate such information to C. E. FREEMAN, Esq., Solicitor, 20, Gutter-lane, Cheapside, London, E.C.
Should J. F. Child be living, he is requested to communicate immediately with Mr. Freeman, regarding a legacy left by his first wife.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

No. 70-90. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 19th November, 1870.
ELECTION OF ALDERMEN FOR THE CITY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL ELECTION OF ALDERMEN for the City of Sydney will take place in the several Wards, on THURSDAY, the first day of December next. Notice of the Nomination of parties for election will be received at this Office until the hour of 12 o'clock THIS DAY, the 28th instant.
JOHN MACINTOSH, Returning-officer.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

BRISBANE WARD.—Alderman BRADFORD is a CANDIDATE for RE-ELECTION.

BRISBANE WARD.—To R. Campbell, J.P., W. G. Whiting, James Taylor, John Hughes, J.P., John Robertson, John Birrell, J.P., John Booth, Esqs., and the other gentlemen signing the requisition.
In answer to your flattering requisition inviting me to offer myself as a candidate for the Aldermanic office, I have much pleasure in acceding; and, if elected, pledge myself to devote my time and attention to further the interests of the Ward, and the general improvement of this my native city.
Yours, truly,
BEN. PALMER.
Upper William-street.

BRISBANE WARD.—The friends and supporters of Mr. B. PALMER are requested to attend a MEETING THIS EVENING, 28th instant, at Mr. Elley's, Cosmopolitan Hotel, Erskine and Clarence streets.
Chair to be taken at 8.

BRISBANE WARD.—A MEETING of the Electors favourable to the return of ALFRED BRADFIELD, Esq., as Alderman for the above Ward, will be held THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at KERR'S Hotel, Sussex and King streets.
J. C. HUMBY, Secretary pro tem.

COOK WARD.—A MEETING of the friends and supporters of Mr. ALDERMAN STEEL will be held at Mr. Fennelly's, corner of [illegible] and Campbell streets, THIS EVENING, 28th instant. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

TO THE ELECTORS OF COOK WARD.
To those who may ask, "Who is Steel?" I answer thus—Alderman Steel is no party man—the faithful servant of the people in his Ward for the last ten years, and the honest friend of the poor man.—NEMO.

COOK WARD.—Mr. J. ROSEBY will address the ELECTORS, THIS EVENING, at the corner of Glebe and Riley streets, at half-past 7; and at the corner of Elizabeth and Campbell streets, at half-past 8. Electors attend and rally round the
LIBERAL CANDIDATE.

COOK WARD.—A MEETING of the friends and supporters of Mr. JOHN YARD will be held at the Queen's Arms, corner of South Head Road and Bourke-street, THIS EVENING. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

ELECTORS be early at the Poll and vote for J. YARD on THURSDAY Next.

ELECTORS OF BOURKE WARD.
VOTE for WALTER RENNY,
CITY IMPROVEMENTS!
EMPLOYMENT OF LABOUR!!
CONSCIENTIOUS DISCHARGE OF DUTY!!!

WALTER RENNY, for BOURKE WARD.
The members of the COMMITTEE are requested to meet at Mr. John Clark's Assembly Rooms, on TUESDAY EVENING, 29th November, at 7.30 sharp, to make final arrangements for the polling-day.
GEORGE A. HEWETT, Hon. Sec.

ELECTORS OF BOURKE WARD.
Please record your VOTE early on THURSDAY MORNING, 1st December, at Mr. John Clark's Rooms, Elizabeth-street, in favour of Mr. WALTER RENNY, to avoid personation.

BOURKE WARD ELECTION.
The Electors of the above Ward are respectfully invited to attend a PUBLIC MEETING, to be held on MONDAY EVENING, [illegible], at Mr. Punch's Hotel, corner of [illegible] streets, to hear Mr. J. G. RAPHAEL'S [illegible] matters.
[illegible] ECONOMY, and RETRENCHMENT.
ARTHUR TANNER, Secretary.

PHILLIP WARD ELECTION.
To the [illegible] signing my requisition, and all who [illegible] to support me for the Aldermanic seat:—[illegible] sincerely for the honour you wish to confer [illegible] after mature consideration, I have made up [illegible] to decline the requisition, and on the present [illegible] I will not contest the election.
[illegible] thanking you, and hoping on a future occasion to [illegible] my services at your disposal, and at the same time [illegible] requesting you will not record your votes in my [illegible].
I remain, yours faithfully,
HENRY PRIESTLY.
[illegible] Road, Chippendale.

PHILLIP WARD.—ELECTORS, VOTE for HENRY PRIESTLY, the Liberal Candidate.

BE EARLY at the POLL, 1st December, and VOTE for HENRY PRIESTLY, for Phillip Ward.

PHILLIP WARD ELECTORS.—Vote for Hurley, one of the best Aldermen that ever served you.

PHILLIP WARD MUNICIPAL RACES!
Early Day, 1s December, 1870.

[illegible] opinion in the above rather [illegible] for months, anxiously [illegible] this annual spin; and if coming [illegible] before in racing, as it is said to [illegible] then some keen running may come [illegible]. The admirers of each animal are [illegible] strenuous efforts are being made [illegible] speed. A few hurried memoranda [illegible] indicating their respective chances to [illegible].

[illegible] been known on the Municipal [illegible] the champion of many a well [illegible] he has never been led to the scratch [illegible] coming in a good second. His [illegible] are great, excellent action, paces good, [illegible] rather wide, his tread firm as a rock. [illegible] well set, with head and eye [illegible] a greyhound, he is a formidable [illegible]. Amongst the racing kidney and [illegible] the odds are decidedly in his [illegible].

[illegible] "Golden Era" as he is sometimes [illegible] and genuine mettle), is equally [illegible] his sturdy opponent. By no [illegible] all these points which denote [illegible], with a fine physique [illegible] shoulder development: he is [illegible] in the colony, and as true [illegible] wind good, condition [illegible] fine and sleek as a [illegible] unknown in sporting circles generally, [illegible] BLOOD OF THE BLUEST POSSIBLE [illegible] to win against the choicest stock [illegible].

[illegible] Hay [illegible] of a different class altogether. [illegible] is nowhere in a two-mile [illegible] would do well to SCRATCH HIM AT [illegible] the Metropolitan Stakes, and trot him out for the [illegible] "Helter Skelter" or "Harry Scarries." [illegible], plucky, and sound as a bell, he [illegible] excellent Mayor's hack,—or jumped at in [illegible] Mount Cenis. Every encouragement [illegible] stock of "Lucerne's" stamp; [illegible] field for the active little [illegible] VALUELESS; but as stock [illegible] preferable to the raw-boned [illegible] "Early Bird" and the "Era" have [illegible].

[illegible] always wriggling itself in the direction [illegible] ketism, and this [illegible] my excuse for hoping that the best [illegible] win.

NIMROD.

PHILLIP WARD.—S. S. GOOLD, Esq.'s COMMITTEE to MEET at Knox's, Central Committee Rooms, at 7 p.m. sharp. Every man is expected to attend.

PHILLIP WARD ELECTION.
S. S. GOOLD for PHILLIP WARD.—A MONSTER MEETING of the Friends of the above gentleman will be held THIS EVENING, at the Victoria Hotel, Myrtle-street, near Newtown Road. Mr. GOOLD will address the electors. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock by MAJOR SHEPPARD.

GIPPS WARD.
ELECTORS, Mr. JAMES MERRIMAN respectfully solicits your votes at the forthcoming Election, December 1st, 1870.

MERRIMAN FOR GIPPS WARD.
A MEETING of the Friends and Supporters of Mr. JAMES MERRIMAN will be held at Mann's Hotel, Kent-street North, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at half-past 8 o'clock.
THOS. D. MACNAB.

MERRIMAN FOR GIPPS WARD.
A MEETING of the Friends and Supporters of Mr. JAMES MERRIMAN will be held at the Black Dog Inn, Cumberland-street, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock.
THOS. D. MACNAB, Secretary.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE SMYTHE, Surgeon-dentist, 27, Hunter-street, two doors from Pitt-st.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

A CARD.—Lessons every day during the holidays at NORRIS'S Writing Institute, 352, Castlereagh-st.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-dentist, has REMOVED to 52, Hunter-st., corner of Bligh-st.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY (established 1849) for MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, &c. Profits belong exclusively to members. From the magnitude of its resources it is enabled to declare large Bonuses. Principal Office, New Pitt-street, Sydney.
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

ASTROLOGY and CHIROMANCY.—Future Events revealed; terms as usual. C. Edwards, 6, Bridge-st.

ASTROLOGY and Future Events revealed. Mrs. Sibley, 104, Eliz.-st., between King and Hunter-sts.

BUSINESS CARD.—ASTROLOGY.—Professor LUCIO, the celebrated Fortuneteller, who, by his wonderful revelation astounded and mystified the highest Circle in Europe. Consultation daily at 108, Elizabeth-street. Communication by letter strictly attended to. N.B.—No connexion with any other house in the city.

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MR. E. READING, Dentist, 128, Phillip-street, administers the Nitrous Oxide Gas on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY.
Patients wishing the gas applied must make appointments the day before.

MR. J. SPENCER, Surgeon-dentist, 352, George-street, over Mountcastle's, was awarded the Prize Medal at the Intercolonial Exhibition of 1870, and Honourable Mention at the Exhibition of 1869. Patients attended to with punctuality. Charges strictly moderate. Artificial teeth from a single tooth to a complete set.

SAMUEL E. LEES,
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TURTLE SOUP. TURTLE SOUP.—THIS DAY, Café Français, 285, George-street.

W. J. TICKLE, Practical Tailor and Woollen Draper, 80, King-street, next the City Bank.

W. GRIEVES, Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer, 194, Castlereagh-st.; or Reading and Co., George-st.

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COACH BUILDER,
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This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan, without their having to resort to extreme measures. This Company will make such advances on the following easy and equitable terms:—
Sums from £5 to £5000 can be obtained on personal and other securities, repayable by weekly instalments of ONE SHILLING in the pound, or arrangements can be made for monthly or quarterly payments. Persons borrowing £5 receive £4 10s, to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments.
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Forms may be had gratis on application.
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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, part of Gold EARRING, on South Head Road, Friday afternoon; reward at 292, Castlereagh-st.

LOST, Two CANARIES. Finder rewarded. East View House, Upper Dowling-street.

LOST, on FRIDAY NIGHT, between J. Clark's Rooms, Elizabeth-street North, and 128, King-street, a Gold Watch KEY and Links; suitable reward at Mr. J. CLARK'S, Colonnade, Elizabeth-street North.

LOST, on Saturday morning, a young black and tan Terrier DOG. Finder will be rewarded upon returning same to storekeeper, Waterloo Stores. 451, George-street.

LOST, on Hyde Park, on Saturday afternoon last, a yellow Kangaroo DOG; chain collar with name on. Finder will be rewarded by returning it to No. 6, Richmond-terrace, Domain.

THE finder of a Gold Circular BROOCH, LOST yesterday, between Forbes-street and St. James's Church, will be rewarded on restoring it to Messrs. FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and ROBERTS, George-st. or to Mr. M'CABE, St. James's Church.

£5 REWARD.—Someevil-disposed PERSON having POISONED a valuable DOG, the above reward will be paid on conviction of the offender. Mrs. Andrew, South Head Road.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD, for Double Opera GLASS, in brown leather case; dropped between Camp on new road to Botany Bay, and Bourke-street, by coast road and Waverley. Apply 117, King-street East.

FIFTEEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, a dark bay or brown HORSE; branded ATS under saddle. Apply Neich's Hotel, Burwood.

STRAYED, from the premises, a Setter Dog PUP. The person who returns him to Commerce Hall, 788, George-street South, will be rewarded.

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LAW BOOKS.
Latest Editions, just received ex John Duthie.
Addison's Wrongs and their Remedies, or Law of Torts, 3rd edition, by Wolferstan, 1870, calf
Addison on Contracts, 6th edition, by L. W. Cave, 1869, calf
Bullen and Leake's Precedents of Pleadings, with notes, recent statutes, and rules, 3rd edition, calf
Byles on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Bank Notes, and Cheques, 10th edition, 1870, half calf
Roscoe's Evidence in Criminal Cases, 7th edition, by J. F. Stephen, 1868, calf
Smith's Leading Cases on various Branches of the Law, 6th edition, by Maude and Chitty, 2 vols., calf
Cox's Digest of Criminal Cases decided, 1855-1867, 8s 6d, post 9s
Cases and Opinions on Constitutional Law, with notes, by W. Forsyth, Q.C., 1869
Jervis on the Office and Duties of Coroners, with forms and Precedents, 3rd edition, by C. W. Lovesy, 16s, post 17s
Smith's Manual of Common Law, 4th edition, 1870, 16s, post 17s.
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Lady Wedderburn's Wish, by James Grant, 3 vols. (3 copies)
Claude, by Lady Blake, 3 vols. (3 copies)
A Private Inquiry, by Charles H. Ross, 3 vols.
Edwin Drood, by Charles Dickens
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Handy-Book of the British Museum, by T. Nicholls
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VARNISHES.—Messrs. CHARLES TURNER and SON, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, London, whose business has been established fifty years, beg to inform painters, builders, decorators, varnish dealers, merchants, railway companies, and carriage manufacturers, that they have laid down in Melbourne (in bond and duty paid) an assorted stock of their SUPERIOR VARNISHES, perfectly matured and expressly prepared for exportation, and that they have appointed sole Agents for the Australian colonies,
Messrs. FITCH and FRENCH, Oil, Colour, and Paper-hanging Merchants, Melbourne.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

FROM 18TH NOVEMBER TO 25TH NOVEMBER.

THE foundation stone of a new Oddfellows' Hall was laid in Elizabeth-street South, on the 19th instant, by the Hon. John Sutherland, the Minister for Works and the Past Provincial Grand Master of the Oddfellows' Order.

A complimentary picnic, given by the school teachers of Sydney to commemorate the return of Mr. William Wilkins (secretary to the Council of Education), took place on the 19th instant. Everything was pleasant but the weather, which was very damp and dismal.

It is proposed to convert the Victoria Barracks, at Paddington, to Hospital purposes.

The people of Orange are making strenuous exertions to get the Western Railway line extended to their fertile district.

Rain has been very prevalent lately throughout the colony. In the Hastings, Clarence, and Macleay and Port Macquarie districts, we have had rather alarming floods. There has also been a heavy rise of waters in the Hawkesbury district.

In a champion scullers' race on the Parramatta River, on the 19th instant, William Hickey bore off the palm from Michael Rush.

The strike at the Waratah Colliery is ended.

A little boy, named Pearse, two years and three months old, was recently lost in the bush, near Yass, for four days and four nights. Mr. Webster, of Murrumbateman, fortunately discovered the child; and under the kind care of that gentleman, and of his wife, it is thought that the poor little stray lamb may yet recover. When found it was in a very exhausted state.

Two fishermen at Newcastle, named Benjamin Chamberlain and Peter Nevis, were recently blown out to sea for two days and one night, and regained the shore with great difficulty.

A public meeting was held in St. Matthew's Parochial School, at Manly, on the 15th November, for the purpose of forming a parochial association. The Rev. Canon Stack, rural dean of the district, presided.

The Rev. W. Leishman, minister of the Mariners' Church, George-street, died at his residence in this city, on the 18th instant, after eight weeks' illness.

The Earl of Belmore and Captain Beresford, A.D.C., visited Kiama on the 18th instant, and left on the 19th for Throsby Park.

Mr. Sedgwick Spelman Cowper has been appointed Commissioner for New South Wales for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the International Exhibition, to be held in London in May, 1871.

On Monday last, Baron Von Jochmus, of Vienna, and the Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B., the Chancellor of the Sydney University, visited the University Buildings, where they were received by the Registrar and some other officers of that institution.

On Monday last, the Hunter was again flooded, making the sixth flood this year. The town of Maitland was believed to be safe, but a large portion of the surrounding country was under water. A young girl was drowned.

On Monday last, a man, named William Wood, died, in Charles-street, of intemperance.

Last Monday afternoon, Robert Maddock, leading seaman on board the Clio, fell from the mizen crosstrees, and was instantaneously killed.

On Tuesday last, the body of Thomas Burchell was found drowned, near Murphy's Wharf, at the bottom of Liverpool-street.

The landslip at the lower points of Lapstone Zig Zag have been so far removed as to render the road passable for the Mail and Goods train.

The annual meetings of the Baptist Union of New South Wales were begun last Tuesday evening, with a devotional service, in the Harris-street church. The Rev. R. Morton presided.

A tea-party and musical entertainment took place at the Masonic Hall, last Monday evening, in connection with St. Francis's Total Abstinence Benefit Society.

The annual tea and public meetings in connection with the Redfern Congregational Sunday School took place last Tuesday night.

Mrs. Quinn, of Glenquinn, near Tamworth, died suddenly on Monday last, the result of poison.

The tenth annual meeting of the Rifle Association, for prize shooting, was commenced at the Rifle Butts, Paddington, on Wednesday last.

The Tariff question still remains unsettled.

The Colonial Treasurer (the Hon. Saul Samuel) has received information from the Home Government, to the effect that on and after the 1st January next, the Imperial die may be used at the Sydney Mint in the coinage of sovereigns and half-sovereigns. The sovereigns minted in the colony will, therefore, after that date, be an exact counterpart of that issued from the Royal Mint in England.

By an Executive minute, the Governor, on Tuesday last, gave permission to gentlemen in the Civil Service who are competitors at the matches of the Rifle Association to attend during the four days' shooting.

The annual meeting of the Bethel Union was held, last Wednesday evening, at the Mariners' Church, Lower George-street, his Excellency the Earl of Belmore in the chair. The report of the past year's work, and also the balance sheet and minister's report were presented and unanimously adopted.

A French ironclad war steamer, named the Belligeuse, has left King George's Sound for Noumea. Her measurement is 2000 tons.

A meeting of the St. Andrew's Benefit Society took place at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, last Tuesday night. Mr. D. M'Beath presided.

An adjourned meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held last Wednesday afternoon, to continue the consideration of the report of a subcommittee on the mode of shipping wool in the port of Sydney. Mr. J. B. Watt presided.

Mr Hampshire, of Junction Point, near Tuena, engineer, was recently found dead, either from an unlucky fall or sudden violence.

The buildings of the School of Industry, in Macquarie-street, are to be removed, and the institution planted elsewhere, in some more suitable locality. The necessary Act has been passed by the Legislature.

On the 24th instant, a horse, attached to an empty coal truck, bolted down an incline on Mount Keira coal mines. The truck was capsized, throwing out the driver, John Rawnsley, and his two sons, one of whom was killed on the spot. Rawnsley had one leg broken.

The new coal staiths on the Newcastle City Wharfs have been tested, and do not give satisfaction to the parties concerned. They are almost useless for large vessels.

A seam of rock salt, four feet thick, has been discovered about eleven miles from Scone, by Dr. Creed, who has applied to the Minister for Lands for a lease of the land in order to work it.

There have been calamitous floods on the Bellinger and Nambuccra rivers. At the Nambuccra, a woman named O'Rourke was drowned, with both her children, a few days since.

LAW.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

SATURDAY.

THE following estates were surrendered, on petition and affidavit:—

William Soper, of Bourke-street, Sydney, gentleman, out of business, on petition and affidavit. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

William Cooper, of Inverell, saddler, on petition and affidavit. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

SCHEDULE FILED.

Robert Kelly, of Sydney, shipowner. Liabilities, £3108 11s. 3d., of which £1049 14s. is secured. Assets, £1214 19s. 9d.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, November 28, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Nicholas Jacobson, adjourned examination from 24th instant.

Tuesday, November 29, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Thomas Kirwan, first or only meeting at Cooma.

Wednesday, November 30, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: George Barnett, first or only meeting; William Henry Stevens, third meeting; John Banfield, special for proof of debts; Edward Muscutt, first meeting; Robert Allen Hunt, first meeting; John White, first meeting; Samuel Luxton, adjourned single from the 23rd instant; Maria Moss, adjourned second from the 23rd instant.

Friday, December 2, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Samuel Bouser, first, or only meeting; Samuel Charles Valentine North, first, or only meeting; Charles Henry Dawson, special for proof of debts; Denis Mackinlay and Patrick Mackinlay, special for proof of debts; Alfred Charles Quaiffe, first meeting; Daniel Eldridge, first meeting.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, November 29, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: John Cameron, Robert Henderson, Charles Gates, Richard Collier, adjourned from the 22nd instant.

Tuesday, December 6, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: John Grogan, Michael Sullivan, adjourned from the 15th ultimo; Alexander Gilchrist, adjourned from the 15th ultimo; Henry Harper, adjourned from the 15th ultimo.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, December 1, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner.—Motions: By Mr. Mackenzie,—To move the confirmation of an account current and plan of distribution in the estate of Joseph Watson, showing a first dividend of 2s. 5 11-32d. in £ upon concurrent proofs; 2. Estate of James Drew, an account current only, showing the disposal of the assets realised. By Mr. Humphery: 1. An account current, with plan of distribution, in the estate of Frederick Samuel Britcher, showing a first dividend of 13s. 6d. in £ upon concurrent proofs, preferent proof in full; 2. Estate of Isaac Eggleson, an account current with plan of distribution herein, showing a dividend of 12s. 7 2-5d. per pound upon proved concurrent debts, adjourned from the 24th ultimo. By Mr. Sempill: Estate of Henry Cooke, an account current, with plan of distribution, showing a first dividend of 8s. 10 11-20d. in £ upon concurrent proofs. Motions: Estate of Jabez Connor, for ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors, from 17th ultimo.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. St. Julian and Cunninghame.

Two persons were fined 10s. each, and one was fined 1s., for drunkenness.

Ann Glover was found guilty of having wilfully and maliciously broken a window and frame, the property of James Dexter, and was ordered to pay 20s. damages, or in default of payment to be imprisoned seven days.

Elizabeth Edwards was charged with having stolen a table, valued at 5s., the property of William Griffiths, of the Glebe. Mrs. Griffiths identified the table produced as the property of her husband; it was stolen from the front of the house on either Sunday night or Monday morning, two or three weeks ago. The prisoner denied the charge of stealing, alleging that she bought it at an auction and paid for it, but had lost the bill. She, however, called no witness to support her statement. Guilty. To pay a penalty of 10s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

Mary Ann Rodda was summarily convicted of having stolen a pair of boots, valued at 4s. 6d., the property of Benjamin Cocks, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 10s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

William Campbell, 11, was brought before the Bench by constable Clark, who yesterday received him into custody, charged with stealing some coppers from a till, but, no prosecutor appearing, he was discharged, to be again brought before the magistrates, charged with habitually wandering about the street in no ostensible lawful occupation. In support of this charge, Anne Campbell, of Chippendale, deposed that the boy before the Court is her son, but will not stay at home; has beaten him to make him remain at home, but to no purpose. To be sent on board the Vernon.

THE ROSTER.—Monday 28th November, Messrs. Murphy, Spence, Pearce and Vickery; Tuesday 29, Messrs. Macintosh, Hezlet, Evans and Kippax; Wednesday 30, Messrs. Chapman, Renwick, Day, Hughes and Long; Thursday December 1, Messrs. Love, Smithers, Birrell, Thompson and Penfold; Friday 2, Messrs. Pinhey, Hordern, Oatley, R. Campbell, and Caraher; Saturday 3, Messrs. J. Campbell, St. Julian, Cunninghame, and Palser.

POOR BOX.—Received *nil*. Assisted one person.

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE Messrs. Hale and Day.

Ten drunkards were fined in sums varying from 5s. to 20s., with the usual alternative of imprisonment in the event of non-payment.

George Squires, for riotous behaviour in George-street, was fined 10s., in default three days' incarceration.

James Prior, an idle and disorderly character, was sent to gaol for six months.

Edward M'Mullen 15, and George Hunt 11, were brought before the Court in custody charged with using a horse, the property of Michael Tierney without his permission. It appears that prosecutor went to the Railway station on some business, leaving his horse tied up to the fence, and upon his return he found that the horse was missing: he searched the town during the day and about 5 o'clock in the afternoon he saw the two boys upon the horse's back. To be imprisoned until 6 p.m.

Henry Hotson was apprehended on warrant charged with stealing £1, the property of his father, Henry Hotson, of Tambaroora. Prisoner was remanded to the Bench at Tambaroora.

THE ROSTER.—Monday, November 28: Messrs. C. T. Gedye, J. B. Smithers, A. Thompson, B. Thomson. Tuesday: Messrs. E. W. Cameron, S. Dickinson, T. Loxton, T. H. Neale. Wednesday: Messrs. B. Burdekin, J. Evans, M. Levey, R. P. Richardson. Thursday: Messrs. R. A. Hunt, W. Day, J. G. Raphael, C. St. Julian. Friday: Messrs. J. I. Kettle, T. Spence, J. Stewart, G. Thorne. Saturday: Mr. T. C. Breillat.

TERM LIST FOR FOURTH TERM, MONDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER, 1870.

MOTIONS, &c.—The Queen v. Muriel, the Queen v. Gillies and another, the Queen v. Carr, the Queen v. M'Master and another, the Queen v. M'Dowell and others; the Queen v. Blackman and another; estate of Wood, deceased; ex parte Molloy, ex parte Sullivan, Commercial Bank v. Bennett, in the insolvent estate of W. S. Dowel.

MOTIONS NISI FOR NEW TRIAL.—Cobcroft v. National Marine Insurance Company of South Australia, Iron v. Humphrey, Carroll v. M'Culloch.

NEW TRIAL MOTIONS AND DEMURRERS.—Sutton v. Maclean, Commercial Banking Company v. Bennett.

CROWN CASES.—The Queen v. Murphy, the Queen v. Mitchell, the Queen v. Painter, the Queen v. Kingsbury, the Queen v. Taylor and another, the Queen v. Campbell.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

BRISBANE WARD.—A largely attended meeting of the electors of Brisbane Ward favourable to the return of Mr. James was held on Friday evening, at the Blue Bell Hotel, Erskine-street. Mr. Frederick Croft, solicitor, was called to the chair, and in an appropriate speech introduced Mr. James to the meeting. Mr. Walter James, in coming forward, was received with cheers. He stated that Brisbane Ward was the most neglected in the city. We were all aware of a nuisance existing in the ward for over two years, and although Mr. Bradford was frequently appealed to to have it removed, he took no steps whatever in the matter. In fact Mr. Bradford was never seen in the ward except in his daily excursions to the Fish Wharf. Mr. James strongly condemned the lavish expenditure of citizens' money on non-productive works whilst works which were sadly needed were altogether looked over. There was very great distress existing not only in Sydney, but throughout the whole colony. He conceived he could suggest means whereby the labourers of Sydney could be constantly employed and properly paid. He spoke at great length in condemning the reckless expenditure of money on the Sydney Common and other works in the city of Sydney. He concluded by requesting them if they had confidence in him to give him their support; but if a better man offered himself to return him by all means. Mr. James J. Hunt in a lengthy and animated speech proposed Mr. James as a fit and proposed Mr. James as a fit and proper person to represent Brisbane Ward in the Municipal Council. The motion was seconded by Mr. M'Namara, and carried with acclamation. A committee was appointed to secure the return of Mr. James.

COOK WARD.—On Friday evening a meeting of the friends and supporters of Mr. Yard, one of the candidates for the office of alderman for Cook Ward, was held at the Strawberry Hills Inn, Elizabeth-street. Thirty or forty persons were present. Mr. W. Langford occupied the chair, and introduced Mr. Yard to the meeting, as one whom he could recommend as a suitable representative for Cook Ward, which certainly required a change more than any other ward in the City. They ought not to go outside the ward to look for an alderman. Mr. Yard then addressed the meeting. He said it gave him great pleasure to see so many of his old friends present. He had come forward at the request of several deputations. If elected he had plenty of time to attend to the duties. When he had before been a candidate he had said that he was in favour of the eight hour system of labour; and he was still of the same opinion. He complained that money had been squandered in many parts of the city, while other places needing it had been neglected. There were several sloughs in the ward that ought long ago to have been drained; and he promised to attend to the matter if elected. The sewage ought to be utilised, and not allowed to go into the harbour, which would be so filled up in the course of time, that ships would not be able to come up further than the Sow and Pigs. Instead of discharging the Corporation labourers in the middle of winter, the Council ought to have commenced retrenchment at the top of the tree, and cut down the salaries of the chief officers. The streets of Cook Ward were in a frightful state, and they ought to have the power of dismissing their inefficient officers. He was opposed to making a man pay two guineas under the Building Act before he could commence to erect a house. It was his idea that the Water-works at Cooks's River had been a bugbear to the citizens; their rates had been paid away to Mr. Lord and some other persons. He would not spend money to add to these works, but would get water from the Nepean. He criticised the expenditure upon Moore Park, the Exhibition building, and upon other places, as wasteful. He thought the Mayor should be elected by the citizens. He was in favour of the construction of a fish market and a cattle market. He asked them if they thought him a fit and proper person to represent the Ward to vote in his favour; but if they knew anything against him, not to vote for him. He was a practical man, and he should do his best to serve them if they elected him. It would be a scandalous disgrace if they went out of the ward to get an alderman. At the close of his address, Mr. Yard replied to questions put to him—that he was opposed to the use of the stone crushing machines, and that he would get the Exhibition Building insured. A vote of confidence in Mr. Yard was then agreed to on the motion of Mr. T. Simmonds, seconded by Mr. W. Oliver. There was but one dissentient.—A meeting of the friends of Alderman Steel, another candidate, was also held the same evening at Mr. Walker's, in Elizabeth-street. Mr. Steel addressed two or three hundred persons on municipal matters, and received the usual assurances of confidence at the close of his speech. Mr. John Roseby addressed the electors of Cook Ward last evening, from a parcel delivery van at the corner of Cooper and Elizabeth streets, Strawberry Hills. The audience was numerous; and included a number of boys to whom the meeting, judging from their expressions of approval, seemed to be possessed of peculiar attractions. The chair was occupied by Mr. Carpenter who introduced the candidate as one who was a thoroughly practical man, and in every respect qualified to represent the ward. Mr. Roseby, who was received with cheers, gave a lengthy expression of his municipal convictions, and the manner in which he would treat anything that might seem prejudicial to the interests of the city in general and in particular of the ratepayers of Cook Ward, supposing they possessed sufficient confidence in him to return him. He mentioned several instances of what he considered to be an unnecessary outlay of the city funds—for large works such as the pavilion in Hyde Park, the Moore Park, the Exhibition building, &c.; and in the payment of enormous salaries to the officers of the City Corporation. Several questions asked by the ratepayers to test the views of the candidate were answered by Mr. Roseby in terms that seemed to give general satisfaction. It was moved by Mr. Saxby,—"That Mr. John Roseby was a fit and proper person to represent Cook Ward in the Municipal Council." The motion was seconded by Mr. Buzacott, and carried almost without dissent. The proceedings were brought to a close with three cheers for the Queen. At a later hour in the evening Mr. Roseby addressed the electors of the same ward, at the corner of Arthur and Bourke streets, Surry Hills, with similar results.

THE EXECUTION OF ROSS AT ROCKHAMPTON.

(*From the Northern Argus, November* 23.)

AT a little before 8 o'clock the bell was tolled, and almost immediately the convict came from the cell, preceded by the Rev. Mr. Carson, who read most impressively, passages from Scripture, as the melancholy group trod those few yards from the yard gate to the gallows. Ross was quite as calm as we expected to find him; he was much thinner than he was when standing in the dock, and his face was pale and care-worn; as he walked along with the Bible in his right hand, and partially supported by the warders, he occasionally lifted his handkerchief to his eyes, but did not raise his head until he came where the people were standing; he then lifted it for an instant, and looked with an imploring expression upon those who were nearest to him, and nodded his head as if recognising some one. His eyes were bloodshot, his lips white, and the hand in which he held the handkerchief trembled violently. When he arrived at the foot of the scaffold the Rev. Mr. Carson prayed long and earnestly, Ross apparently repeating the words after him (for he occasionally bowed his head), though we did not hear him speak, as he kept his face buried in his handkerchief. When the prayers were concluded Ross spoke a few words to Mr. Carson, and then turning round walked slowly up the steps to the scaffold. He trembled violently, and was partially supported by one of the gaolers. Directly he arrived upon the platform, the rope was placed round his neck, and after a struggle he murmured rather than spoke, a few words, which we repeat as nearly as we could follow him—"Good-bye, my dear friends, good-bye; may my being here be a warning to you all. May God have mercy on all your souls." He here became from agitation almost inaudible—but in broken sentences fell from his lips—"Oh Lord—my God—unto Thee I commend my soul—my spirit this morning; I confess myself to be a most miserable sinner. Oh God, pardon me all my sins. May God be with you all and with me for ever.—Amen." The Rev. Mr. Carson took his hand and once more prayed for the soul of the unhappy man: the bolt was then withdrawn. For a moment there was a slight quivering. We learned that Ross, during his confinement, had conducted himself well; at times he was exceedingly desponding, at others he appeared to hope that he should be reprieved. He was attentive to his religious duties, and until the warrant for his execution was read to him, he did not make any confession, and rather implied by the tenor of his remarks, although he never directly stated so, that he was innocent. Upon one occasion he was asked "whether it was probable that the jury could believe he was asleep while Rose was being murdered within a few feet of him?" He replied, "I was always a sound sleeper." He was a well-informed man and had received a fair education, and during the whole term of his imprisonment was anxious to be supplied with books of a religious tendency.

NEW ZEALAND.

FROM Auckland we have files to the 15th instant. The news from that province is unimportant, but the New Zealand *Herald* contains a summary of news from other provinces, which we give below:—

CANTERBURY, November 11.—Dr. Haast starts for the Malvern coalfields to-day, to make a thorough investigation on behalf of the general Government. Mr. Wynn Williams comes forward to oppose Mr. Reeves, proprietor of the *Lyttelton Times*, for the representation of the city in the General Assembly. A requisition has been presented to Mr. Stephens asking him to stand for re-election for Selwyn in the General Assembly. It is rumoured that he has consented to do so. If he comes forward there is every chance of his re-election. The Council have voted £100 towards the Metropolitan races. An attempt was made at Timaru to burn down the shop of Bowker, watchmaker. A quantity of kerosene was spilt at the back of the buildings set fire to. The fire was just catching the weatherboards when it was discovered. No clue has yet been obtained to the incendiary.

The amount of subscriptions to the Fire Relief Fund is £1325. Several lots have yet to come in. E. C. J. Stevens comes forward for the Selwyn district in the House of Representatives, in compliance with a numerously-signed requisition. A fire broke out on Friday morning in an unoccupied house, Windmill Road. The house was burnt down. Three men were sleeping in the house the night previous. Some suspicious circumstances are rumoured with regard to the fire, and investigations will take place.

DUNEDIN, November 10.—Cobb's coach capsized yesterday at Taieri ferry. Mr. Ryrie, of Balclutha, killed, who was married in Dunedin the previous day. Copper found at Waitahuna. Mr. John Griffin, merchant, has held a meeting of his creditors. The liabilities are £11,000. He offers a composition of 4s. in the pound.

TARANAKI, November 10.—The telegraph between Wanganui and Taranaki is to be commenced forthwith. Tamati Terito held a meeting here last week. Two hundred natives were present. The result of the meeting was favourable. Tamati says fighting is at an end. The Provincial Council has adjourned for a fortnight, because the members refused to do any business until the Superintendent takes his seat in the Council.

The *Otago Daily Times* of the 1st instant, in its report of the fire at Jago's flax mills, concludes as follows:—The fire was thoroughly got under in about an hour, but the firemen were at work for a long time afterwards. The total loss is about £5000, the greater part of which is covered by insurance. As far as we have been able to ascertain, the following are the losses that will fall on the various insurance companies:—New Zealand: Guthrie and Asher store, fully insured, £400; Bates, Sise, and Co., flax, fully insured, £1035; R. P. Hay, flour, fully insured, £235—£1670. Pacific, £500; Australian Alliance, £500; London and Lancashire, £500; Victoria, £960. Total, £4130. The property insured in the last four companies belonged to Messrs. Bright, Brothers, and Co., Messrs. George Gray Russell and Co., and Messrs. M'Landress, Hepburn, and Co. The latter firm request us to state that the interest of all their constituents who had flax in the store is fully covered by their open policies of insurance. Amongst the uninsured sufferers by the fire are Messrs. Wright, Stephenson, and Co., Jeffries and Co., and Keith Ramsay.

JUDGING CATTLE BY MARKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—There can be no doubt that a systematic method of judging exhibits is very desirable. Any arrangement which enables the judges to declare the data upon which their opinion is founded would be useful to future exhibitors, and a guide, perhaps a caution, to the judges.

To be beneficial, however, or at least satisfactory, the system must be simple, easily worked, and easily understood. The judges have not time to make very minute inspections, and they should not be embarrassed by questions which are either superfluous or too difficult to answer readily.

If cattle are to be judged by the number and the excellence of their good points, the first step towards systematic adjudication is to determine what points are worth counting. No animal is without some good points, and none is perfect in all. Still the animal with some good points may be very inferior for any purpose to which we can apply him; while the animal with some imperfect points may be the most valuable of his kind. A point is some part, or quality, of an animal, and there are many, both good and bad, which do not materially affect his value. These need not be noted or counted in adjudication. There are several points which always go together. In cattle, for instance, flat sides, narrow loins, sharp spine, hollow flank, and pendent abdomen mostly always co-exist. In horses a short neck, a long head, low withers, and upright shoulders generally go together. To specify each is to give judges more work than is necessary, and it may be more than they can properly perform.

In selecting points for adjudication regard, of course, must be had to the sex and the class. That which would be an excellence in the one might be a defect in the other. I presume, however, that the Agricultural Society can have no difficulty in determining what points are worth noting in each sex, and in each class. The fewer they are, the more effectively will the judges be able to discharge their duty.

There are some points about which scarcely any two or three men can agree, even after much deliberation. To bid the judges say what they think about an animal's "expression," or about his "breeding," or his "general style and carriage," is to send them into the region of ambiguities.

After settling what points are worth the attention of the judges, the next step toward systematising adjudication is to say how many degrees of excellence shall be allowed for each point. This is not a task for any man. The judge should have been often and long accustomed to scan the conformation of the animal submitted to his opinion. Points are things which can neither be weighed nor measured; and though there is a wide difference between the very good, and the very bad, yet there is no scale by which we can say how far they are apart. Nobody can say how much, or how many times, an eye, an ear, or a head, is short of perfection.

But mostly every judge knows whether the point under his notice is good, bad, or indifferent; and, for all practical purposes, I think three degrees of goodness would be sufficient. If the point is not bad, it must be either fair, good, or excellent, and judges would rarely have any difficulty in deciding that it is either one or another—although they might be greatly puzzled to say what it is in figures ranging from one to five or to fifty.

To express these degrees of excellence figures would be more convenient than words, because they would be easily summed up, and the aggregate numbers would show the estimated excellence of every exhibit submitted to adjudication, the worst as well as the best, and all between. Of course the figures must be explained. A *cipher* would stand for bad, a *one* for fair, *two* for good, and *three* for excellent.

I see that some correspondents on this subject are disposed to allow more marks for some points than for others, for what reason I cannot comprehend. If one mark denote a perfect car, why should two be used to denote a perfect muzzle, three a perfect horn, four a perfect eye, and five perfect hair?

The writers appear to have mistaken the duty of the judges. The judges have to say what they think about the points or parts of the exhibit, not to say what parts are most important. That is settled, or will be settled, by the society. A good eye may be more important than a good tail, but the judges have to find out how good each is, not which is most important.

It seems to be thought that the largest number of marks should amount to exactly a hundred or exactly a thousand. I know not what charm there is in either number; but if the aggregate amount of marks is to have any meaning, it should signify the result of an operation; and what that result is can be ascertained only by adding together the marks allowed for each point. Whether the total be odd or even is a matter of no moment. If the exhibit possess thirty points worth noting, and each be allowed from one to three marks, ninety marks would be the highest which any exhibit of that class could obtain. But if one hundred be considered a more magnificent number for a first prize, we may invent more points, or give to some points more than three marks, which seems to me absurd.

Some provision should be made to meet the case of two or more animals having the same number of marks, when the marks are sufficient to obtain a prize.

JOHN STEWART.

November 25.

THE MARTINI-HENRY RIFLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—As a postscript to the letter of G. S. C., in your issue of this date, will you allow me to ask for the insertion of the following extract from the *Oxford Gazette* of July 30th, 1870. It refers to the Wimbledon meeting of this year. While on the subject of the Martini-Henry rifle, I may add that a few days ago Mr. John Gillard of the Glebe Co. V.R., fired from one of those rifles, kindly lent him by Colonel Richardson—five shots at 500 yards in 30 seconds, with the following result—two bullseyes and three centres, a total score of 17; this being the first time Mr. Gillard had even seen a Martini-Henry rifle.

J. W. W.

"Four sergeants fired with the Martini-Henry rifle for three minutes, with the following result:—

No. 1, 46 shots .. .. 72 score
2, 47 " .. .. 101 "
3, 47 " .. .. 128 "
4, 55 " (making 16 bulls-eyes, 18 centres, 21 outers) .. 160 "

—*Oxford Gazette*, July 30th, 1870.

SUGAR INDUSTRY—ITS PRESENT MISMANAGEMENT, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—In your issue of to-day a letter appears, signed "Bowden," who, as a tropical planter, is evidently qualified to offer sound advice, which I cordially endorse, it being acted upon by all planters in the West Indies, where the cane experiences no check as ours do. Here, from the frigid and deteriorating temperature of our winters, clearly shows that a disregard to it will involve far greater loss than it would within the tropics; for at all times they require at least two months of warm and moderately dry weather to restore the density of their juices, before cropping them. How much more so did they need this restorative period, after having been flooded so frequently during the last winter; and September and October were nearly of a similar character, hence the unsatisfactory results were inevitable. In a leader in your issue of Tuesday last, upon this subject, you made many appropriate remarks; among which you speculatively say, that the nature of our soils may be inapplicable for the perfecting of this most valuable plant. This is not the fact, for I know that the defects referred to therein arise from the cutting of the cane at an improper time.

I regret to note that at present all, I think, in this colony are (colonially so) novices in the proper conduct of this new industry, it being, in many respects, contrary to that which is essentially applicable to it within the tropics; a little experience will, however, correct existing errors.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
THOMAS SCOTT.

Sydney, 24th November.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Will you allow me, through the medium of your issue, to offer a suggestion that the Game Act may this year be so far departed from, as to allow the close season to break up on the 31st of this month instead of next? It is generally known that there is more game to be found near Sydney in December than in January, and this month would afford more time for sport than the single holiday at the beginning of the year. There will be more game than usual down during the early part of this year, while in all reasonable probability the spots usually resorted to for shooting will, in consequence of the protracted rains, be impracticable.

This is already being strongly advocated in Melbourne.

Yours truly,
SHOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—It is with much satisfaction I see that in the proposed conversion of the Barracks, or Cockatoo, into an hospital, provision will be made for those suffering under chronic complaints and incurable maladies.

My attention has lately been called to the fact that in the whole of the colony there is no place where such patients can be received, and have that systematic attention requisite to their afflicted condition.

In a new colony, where the ties of family are much disrupted, many elderly people fall into a most lamentable position. Alone, and with narrow means, or dependent on assistance from relations, with growing infirmities and ailments, they are not subjects for an infirmary; in social position quite out of the class of the Benevolent Asylum inmates, and are in the dreadful circumstances of having neglect, ignorance, and unkindness added to the sufferings of decaying nature.

Let us hope that in the new institute wards and private apartments will be set apart for such lonely and infirm persons, where they may receive proper nursing and such slight medical assistance as they may require; cleanliness and suitable diet; and, by paying for these advantages, be placed out of the rank of paupers, and so avoid the mental suffering of feeling that they had come on "the house" in their old age. Such charges should be strictly moderate, and regulated by the remembrance that the class sought to be benefited is always in more or less straitened circumstances.

In the new St. Vincent's Hospital some arrangement has been made of this nature, but the charge of three guineas a week puts it out of the reach of all. Those who could command such a sum would certainly have private homes and attendance, and run the risk of improper treatment, and even neglect from hirelings rather than go into an institution, although the good Sisters' kindness and care are well known.

In the cause of these afflicted and aged people, I trust you will afford space in your columns for these suggestions, and oblige

HUMANITAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—I have just received, not from Sir Daniel Cooper, but from a friend, a copy of Sir Daniel's letter dated Sydney, June the 8th, addressed to the wool-growers of Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania, which letter, I believe, has had every publicity in the colonies.

After such a lapse of time, and at this distance from the place of controversy, I will not trouble yourself, or myself, by commenting upon the peculiar bias and many inaccuracies contained in that letter, but will confine myself to the incorrectness of that which Sir Daniel has thought fit to state regarding myself.

In the last paragraph but four of Sir Daniel's letter, he says,—"The chairman of the Joint Committee more than once stated that the colonists had no right to interfere with the disposal of the wool; when it was landed it became English property."

Now, Sir, unimportant as this may seem, I must nevertheless assure you, and all who may take an interest in the matter, that I never said anything of the kind. Not only did I never entertain such views, but it is evident they would be utterly opposed to the very duty, as chairman of the Joint Committee of Inquiry, which I was at that time discharging—a duty which frankly and readily admitted the right of the producer, or wool-grower, to ascertain how far his produce was or was not well and properly cared for and disposed of in London.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
P. W. FLOWER.

London, 20th September, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me a few remarks in your valuable paper on what I conceive to be somewhat unjust and vexatious.

It was proposed some time ago to raise a corps of discharged soldiers and pensioners for partial military service with remuneration. A considerable number registered their names, but only thirty or forty men, myself being one of them, took the oath of allegiance. The remuneration, viz., £1 per month with deductions, I imagine deterred others from joining the corps.

After attending drill three times per week for about one month, we were kindly informed by the Brigade Adjutant that our services and attendance at drill were no longer required, and that our pay would be forthcoming in a day or two. The month of October and nearly the month of November have passed away and yet no pay is forthcoming, which has created some indignation, and in some cases—small as the amount is—has caused great disappointment.

I have myself travelled upwards of eighty miles to take the oath and to attend drill, besides journeys amounting to twenty-four miles to ask for and to be disappointed in the receipt of the paltry sum of £1.

If we are to have any military organization beyond what we now possess for the purpose of defence, greater promptitude and greater inducements will be required to form an efficient body of men than those held out to the late disbanded corps.

ONE OF THEM.

November 24th.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Allow me to direct attention to the dreadful state of Gipps and Mary streets, and the neighbourhood surrounding, being in a state of perfect filth of stagnant waters and other nuisances, which, I can assure you, if not sooner or later remedied for the benefit of the neighbours and others either on foot or horse, carriages, &c., will endanger their lives. Frequent complaints have been made without the slightest notice being taken. I can only state that if such a thing lasts much longer, it will, I am sure, cause very severe illness in this locality.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HENRY QUALMER.

Gipps-street, Sydney, November 24th.

LATE NEWS BY THE MAIL.

WE continue further extracts from the papers received by the Geelong.

REPORT OF M. JULES FAVRE.

The report of M. Jules Favre, dated the 21st September, on his late negotiations at the headquarters of the Prussian Army, states that the day after its establishment the new Government received the representatives of all the powers in Paris. North America, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, and Portugal officially recognised the French Republic, the other Governments authorised their representatives to enter into semi-official relations with the new Government. M. Favre explains the various solutions of the situation which were proposed, such as a league of the neutral Powers, and says:—"Time went on and the enemy came nearer, and I decided to take a direct step. Therefore, on the 10th September, I asked M. de Bismarck if he was willing to enter into negotiations as to the conditions of an arrangement. His first reply was that he could not entertain any proposal in consequence of the irregular character of our Government. However, he asked what guarantees we could offer for the execution of any treaty that might be concluded. The Minister of the Power which had acted as intermediary considered it desirable that I should not hesitate to proceed to the Prussian headquarters. I decided to take this step, expressing at the same time my regret that the negotiations were not kept secret, as agreed upon."

M. Favre proceeds to relate his conversation with M. de Bismarck. He proclaimed France's love for liberty, but at the same time declared the unshakeable resolution of the country to accept no condition which would convert the proposed peace into merely a short and threatening truce.

M. de Bismarck replied that, if he believed a permanent peace possible, he would conclude one at once. He maintained that the position of the present French Government was precarious, and that should Paris not be captured in a few days it would be overthrown by the populace, adding:—"France will as little forget the capitulation of Sedan as Waterloo or Sadowa, which did not concern you."

M. Jules Favre goes on to say:—"Count Bismarck maintained that the French nation had had a fixed intention to attack Germany. To my observations combating his assertions and explaining the causes of the war, and pressing him to state exactly his conditions of peace, M. de. Bismarck replied distinctly that the security of his country compelled him to keep territory which would be a guarantee of safety; and he declared that the Departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine, of the Moselle, with Metz, Chateau-Salins, and Soissons, were indispensable, and that he could not relinquish them. To the objections that the consent of the people of whom he disposed was more than doubtful, and that the public law of Europe would not permit him to act without that, M. de Bismark replied that he was aware of this, but said:—'As we shall shortly have another war with you, we intend to enter upon it in possession of all our advantages.'"

M. Favre hereupon remarked that Europe might find the pretensions of Prussia exorbitant, and might oppose them, adding:—"We will never accept them. We can perish as a nation, but we cannot dishonour ourselves. The country alone is competent to decide upon a cession of territory. We have no doubt as to its sentiments, but we will consult it." "Finally, I urged that Prussia carried away by the intoxication of victory, desired the destruction of France, M. de Bismarck protested against this, but to my demand for time to allow of the meeting of the Constituent Assembly, he replied that for that purpose an armistice was necessary, which he could not grant at any price.

"At the second interview on the evening of the 19th, at Ferrières, M. de Bismarck appeared to allow himself to be persuaded about an armistice, which I asked should be for fifteen days; and on the following day, at 11 a.m., he sent me the following conditions, namely, the occupation of Strasburg, Toul, and [illegible]; and as I had told him that the Assembly would meet in Paris, he desired in that case to have the forts commanding the capital, Mont Valérien for instance. I objected to this that it would have been more simple to have asked for Paris at once. M. de Bismarck replied, 'Let us seek some other combination.' I spoke to him of the Constituent Assembly meeting at Tours, in which case no guarantee against Paris should be required. M. de Bismarck further demanded that the garrison of Strasburg should surrender as prisoners of war. Having expressed my indignation at this proposal, M. de Bismarck went to consult the King, who accepted the second combination, but insisted that the garrison of Strasburg should give themselves up as prisoners of war. My powers were now exhausted, I rose and took my leave, expressing to him my conviction that we should fight as long as we could find in Paris an element of resistance.

M. Favre in his report proceeds to explain the bearing of the interview. He sought for peace, and met with an inflexible determination to have conquest and war. He therefore now states the facts, and communicates them to Europe.

On the 21st instant M. Favre forwarded a despatch to M. de Bismarck, explaining that the Government of the National Defence would not subscribe to the conditions upon which the armistice was dependent. M. Favre states that his mission has not been useless, since it has removed the ambiguity in which Prussia had enveloped herself. She had declared that she attacked Napoleon and his soldiers, but respected the nation. "To-day we know what she desires."

In conclusion, he calls upon the country to rise and either to disavow the Ministers or fight to the bitter end.

NOTICE OF BOMBARDMENT.

M. Jules Favre has addressed a letter to Count Bismarck, in which, in the name of the Diplomatic Body, he requests that notice should be given before the bombardment of Paris commences, and asks for permission to dispatch a courier from Paris once a week. Count Bismarck declined, on military grounds, to give the notice requested; and as regards the sending of a courier from the capital, he replied as follows:—"Though we may permit the forwarding of open letters from the diplomatic agents in Paris, so long as their contents are not objectionable from a military point of view, we cannot regard or treat as well founded the view taken by those who consider the interior of the fortifications during a siege the proper centre for diplomatic intercourse. This view appears, moreover, to be shared by those neutral Governments which have removed their representatives to Tours."

WARLIKE ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes that on Sunday last the news of large movements of troops all over Russia caused considerable alarm in Austria. They came in from different parts of Russia simultaneously. Especially the south-west and south were designated as the points of concentration, and the railway from Moscow in that direction alone was stated to have been sending daily fourteen military trains, one passenger train being left for the public. The indemnity which the line Riga-Dunaburg-Witepsk was to receive for the conveyance of troops into Poland was already calculated to a rouble, and the speedy concentration of 600,000 men was insinuated as imminent. All this information was tracable to private sources, especially commercial agents in different parts of Russia. The correspondent then proceeds:—"As usual on such occasions, when private intelligence starts some such news, people run to official quarters for information. Here, not only nothing was known of the alarming intelligence, but on the contrary, all accounts agreed in representing Russia as adhering to her declaration of making no sort of warlike preparation. It was thought advisable to telegraph to the agents in the different parts of Russia. As far as the answers have come in from Kief, Odessa, and other places they know nothing of any extraordinary movement or concentration of Russian troops. No country, not even Prussia, has the means of concealing so thoroughly all that relates to her military affairs as Russia has. The great extent of the country, the few strangers who visit the interior or are established there, and the general want of publicity in all matters make it extremely difficult to have any positive information on what passes there. The stoppage of all passenger trains except one on the railway south of Moscow is the only bit of information which stands out as a fact, and the truth of which it seems might be easily ascertained. Until some such fact comes to confirm the information on the concentration of Russian troops it would be unfair to doubt the repeated declarations of the Russian Government that it means to maintain the strictest neutrality, and will make no other preparations except the completion of the *cadres*. Like most other countries on the Continent, Russia has likewise thought it necessary, after the Prussian military organization in 1866 had proved so excellent, to remodel her army more or less on that pattern. First, breechloaders, so long despised by military men, had established their position in the world. The same was the case with rifled artillery. Russia, like many other Powers, had been hesitating so long between the different patterns, that she had remained far behind others in the beginning of the war. That there should be now feverish activity in Tula and other Imperial arms manufactories in Russia, and that Russia should bring up her army in this respect to the standard of other European armies, making breechloaders after Krenk's pattern, mitrailleuses, and other such improved instruments, can scarcely be taken as indicating intentions of hostility against any one. There had been in Russia a sort of militia, but it was rather like a sort of levy *en masse*, which served in war time to fill up the gaps of the regular army, than an organised body, having its well defined position in the whole military organisation. Since 1866, something similar to that in the Prussian army has been tried in Russia. It is no longer as it was formerly, when the men taken for the army, although nominally taken for 15 years, remained in it a longer or shorter time as they were thought fit for service, and when the conscription and levying of recruits, the wailings about which aroused Europe from time to time, were resorted to at irregular intervals to fill up the gap in the army. The system of reserves has been adopted, the conscription is enforced every year, and there is a certain rotation introduced, new men coming in and drilled men being sent home. As everywhere else, autumn is the time for this rotation in Russia, and possibly the movement which is the result of it may have been taken as a sign of unusual military activity. Autumn and spring is likewise the time for the changes which are made regularly in the destination of the troops in Russia. The purchase of horses and the calling in of some men of the reserve here caused some uneasiness in Russia, and occasioned the arrival of Count Chotek, the Austrian Ambassador in St. Petersburg, with an autograph letter of the Czar, which became the starting point to explanations on the military measures taken by both with a view to emergencies. These explanations removed all apprehensions, and another autograph letter of the Czar, not long ago received, speaks with satisfaction of the causes of all misunderstandings having been happily removed. As the understanding was that it should be left to the judgment of each party what military preparations it deemed necessary to provide against surprises and unforeseen events, it is possible that the present military movements, if they really do exist, refer to some such preparations, which have taken more time than they did here, or the news of which have arrived long after the events occurred."

"THE IDEAS OF THE EMPEROR."

Under the above heading the *Situation* contains a manifesto of the Emperor Napoleon, of which the following is a translation:—

"Immediately after the failure of the negotiations with M. Jules Favre, Count Bismarck is said to have communicated to Wilhelmshöhe the exact report of these negotiations. The Emperor then shut himself up in his cabinet, and on the same evening M. de Castelnau left for the Prussian head-quarters with the following note, the entire of which is in the Emperor's handwriting:—

"'In keeping me informed from day to day of the events which have taken place from the hour which Providence compelled me to deliver my sword, the King seems to appeal to his prisoner upon the trials which the Prussian armies impose upon France in an interest which he believes to be that of Germany.

"'The communication of the Count confirms me in this opinion. But has the proper time arrived for me to reply to this double attention by the expression of my ideas?

"'Up to the 4th September the reserve which I have maintained since Sedan rested on my firm resolution to leave the Empress full and entire liberty of conforming to the intentions of the country.

"'After the 4th September I could not but entertain the wish that France, even at the sacrifice of my dynasty, should succeed in forcing the invader beyond the natural frontiers.

"'In making their overture to the Count, of which it was easy to foresee the result, they deprived the war of its real character, believing that they would then get rid of the responsibility of the movement, to the impulse of which my Government thought it ought to yield.

"'This was to destroy the effect of the motives they had for not subscribing to the terms offered; it was especially to paralyse the national defence at the very moment when it was about to assume proportions worthy of France.

"'The Count does not appear to have comprehended that they refused an armistice necessary to the reconstruction of a regular Government, and he wonders that none of the Powers legally existing has not given its opinion on what he considers a proof of the King's moderation.

"'No one can blame a Frenchman for having repaired an imprudent step by refusing to subscribe to propositions which are but little in harmony with our glorious past.

"'A duel like that which has taken place between France and Germany can only end by the complete ruin of one of the two antagonists, or by their close and loyal conciliation.

"'The Count should therefore, above all things, ask himself if Germany has a greater interest in the ruin than in the alliance of France; and whether, admitting the first hypothesis, Germany does not believe France able to find her safety in her despair, even though Europe should consent to remain an indifferent spectator of an invasion that has no precise limits.

"'My interview with the King authorises me to think that he much prefers the alliance of France to her ruin, that he is not free from anxiety as to the results of a struggle *à outrance*, and that he appreciates at their just value the rights which a perfect knowledge of the sentiments manifested during the war by the different nations of Europe would give to two peoples who have become closely united.

"'If such were in reality the King's opinion, it would only remain for him to point out the way of giving it effect; but is it for the conquered to specify the obligations of the conqueror, that his generosity may not seem more oppressive than his exigencies?

"'I can only beg the Count to bear in mind that one never speaks in vain to the heart of the French people by heroic acts, whilst he is certain to obtain nothing if he attempts to stir in their bosoms the chords of egotism or fear, with which they will remain unacquainted, whatever may be the reverses which Providence imposes on us.

"'Inclined to a close and loyal alliance with Germany by noble deeds, France would be the first to agree that between the *two Empires* a line of defence, no longer commanded by fortresses, would have any ground for existence.

"'As to the sacrifices which France should submit to besides, she would not hesitate to make them the moment she was allowed to appreciate the immense advantages which would result to both nations from a peace of which they will be henceforth the only arbiter.

"'The frank and clear statement of the truth I always made established between France and myself a current of sympathy which nothing can ever destroy. Were I to affirm that our honour has no stain to fear from a reconciliation based on the disarmament of fortresses then become useless, and on the principle of a war indemnity to be settled by experts, I believe that peace would be possible. These conditions may hinder France from having recourse to extremities which a caprice or chance might render fatal to the social order of Europe.

"'Led back by experience to a sound appreciation of the divisions by which she is torn, and delivered from the scourge of war, France would be swift to see and to admit that her misfortunes are due to her want of political unity, and that she must henceforth seek prosperity by a strict regard to the inviolability of institutions. These considerations will daily lose force, especially if the King hesitates to take them into account before attacking Paris. The terrible shock which Providence has permitted between Germany and France may have struck out a spark which progress will find useful to the moral and material safety of Europe; but if on both sides they persist in looking to force as the only solution, there will surely spring from this shock a formidable unknown (*un inconnu redoutable*), as much to the misfortune of Germany as to the misfortune of France.—NAPOLEON, Wilhelmshöhe, 26th September, 1870.'"

RELIEF OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

The preparation of the ambulance of the National Society is steadily advancing to completion at Woolwich, where also some of the medical officers who have volunteered to accompany it to the seat of war are assisting in its equipment. The post of medical director will be taken by Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, Thomas Guy, M.D., now principal medical officer at Dover.

The London Irish Ambulance Association sent out yesterday about 100 young men. They were enthusiastically cheered on their departure. A committee, by whom the members of the corps will be received, has been established at Havre. Two hundred more are to be sent out the early part of next week. Thousands continue to make applications at the office in Bolt-court, but only those who are of strong constitution and excellent character are accepted. It is stated that 92 out of the 100 who left yesterday were in constant employment. There were three medical men amongst the number.

It is said that over 13,000 volunteers are employed in various capacities in the present war, in succouring the sick, wounded, and distressed soldiery. The carrying out of these arrangements of this and other societies has been greatly facilitated by the Geneva Convention, by which all wounded and their attendants are treated as neutrals, and their supplies are not liable to capture. This is the first war in which this Convention has operated throughout.

THE MOTHER COUNTRY AND THE COLONIES.

A conference for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the value of the connection between the colonies and the mother country, and the desirability of strengthening the ties which at present unite them, took place on the 19th September, at the offices of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

Sir Stafford Northcote (pending the arrival of Sir John Lubbock) took the chair, and after speaking of the prevalent impression that in some way or other the connection between our colonies and the mother country was endangered, said that the present was a free conference, not for the discussion of special nostrums, but by contributing information to do what it could to form the public opinion of this country and the colonies in the direction of endeavouring to promote a better understanding of the question. The theory that the colonies were a source of weakness to this country, was, Sir Stafford Northcote said, a mischievous fallacy which it was especially desirable to dispose of. It was a mischievous fallacy because it pervaded influential classes, found its way into the Houses of Parliament, and into the ranks of the Ministry of the day. It was said the colonies were a cause of weakness to the mother country, because by largely extending the boundaries of the empire they presented more vulnerable points of attack. To carry that argument further, they should also say that an extended commerce was a cause of weakness from the same cause. Instead of being a cause of weakness, he (Sir Stafford) maintained, on the contrary, that colonies in the event of a war were a source of greater strength to the mother country, because they acted as harbours of refuge to which we could have recourse in case of emergency. But they ought not to look at this question as founded on the possibility of war, which was not the normal condition of England. On the contrary, the normal condition of England was a condition of peace. Then it was said that the British colonial empire would not submit to the domination of the mother-country. No one wished or expected that it would. If the colonies were determined to become independent, no one in the mother-country would endeavour to prevent them. But that was not the case; and it was no use flaunting separation in the face of the colonists continually, because it made them conclude that we thought them a nuisance and were anxious to get rid of them. On the contrary, the colonists desired to retain their connection with this country, because it facilitated very enormously their internal form of government.

Sir John Lubbock said that the natural course of events, instead of weakening, appeared to him to have a tendency to strengthen the relations of Great Britain with her colonies, and he expressed a hope that, while leaving the colonies to manage their own internal affairs, our relations with them would be improved rather than weakened.

Sir Henry Barkly said a great deal more might be done at present by forbearance and moderation of expression on the part of our leading statesmen and writers than by the

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establishment of any particular theory of connection. The Australians deeply feel any disparaging expressions, such as "that they might go when they liked," that England was not disposed to keep them, &c.

Lord Milton dwelt upon the importance of a better treatment of the North American colonies. Lord Sandon, M.P., congratulated the meeting upon the improved feeling with regard to the British colonies, which was manifested by the Government and the Legislature, and said that the guaranteeing of the loan to New Zealand had altered the whole question.

Mr. Macfie, M.P., Mr. Fowler, M.P., and other gentlemen, also spoke, and ultimately the following resolution, moved by Sir John Lubbock, was adopted:—"That this meeting, appreciating highly the importance of the colonial position of the British Empire, desires to see the relations between the mother country and our colonies maintained and improved."

BABY FARMING IN LONDON.—EXTRAORDINARY REVELATIONS.

During a discussion on Baby Farming at the Dialectical Society's rooms, 1, Adam-street, Adelphi, a statement made by Margaret Waters on Wednesday, and which covered some fifteen sides of foolscap, excited great interest. The discussion was originated by a paper of Dr. Dickson's, of St. Luke's Asylum, on "Baby Farming and its Physical and Social Effects." Waters's revelations were epitomized as follows:—

Dr. Edmunds stated that on Wednesday he had seen the woman, Margaret Waters, now lying under sentence of death, and he received from her a statement relative to her history, and the way she conducted her system of baby farming. The facts which she gave him revealed the particulars of a state of things of which few people had any idea. Waters, it appeared, was a widow since 1864. In that year she was settled with her husband in Newfoundland, and was in very good circumstances. They decided to come to England on a visit, and they proceeded to Scotland. In Glasgow her husband died, and she returned to Newfoundland to wind up the family affairs and realise whatever property remained. Having done this, she returned to England with £300 in her possession. Intending to turn her capital to account, she took a house in Addington-square, Camberwell, and put into it a number of sewing-machines. Her plan was to make collars and other such articles, and sell them to the city houses. She knew little or nothing of the business, however, and, partly owing to that circumstance and partly to the miserable prices which were paid for such goods, she was at the end of the year a loser of £250. She then resolved to save herself by letting lodgings, and that step led her imperceptibly into her career of baby farming. One of her first lodgers was a lady living under the protection of a city solicitor, and passing as his wife under an assumed name. Mrs. Waters did not know that she was a single woman, but believed she was really the gentleman's wife. She was confined in the house, and she then left, but said she did not wish to take the child with her, and offered to pay Mrs. Waters for nursing it. Mrs. Waters consented, and that was the first child she in any way farmed. The same lady came again, was confined and left another child, whom she also paid very well for. Being in difficulties Mrs. Waters began to think that this would be a good means of adding to her income, but she did not go into baby farming, as yet, systematically. Some more ladies became lodgers under much the same circumstances as the first, and two of their children were also left with her. She thus had, at one time, four children in her care in Addington-square. She never advertised at this time. Meanwhile, she was steadily going down-hill, and she found herself obliged to leave Addington-square and go to Bournemouth-terrace, Peckham, where she commenced baby-farming as a system. She advertised for children, and she had answers from persons in all stations. Among others of her clients were a Chancery barrister, a well-known gentleman in another profession, and a gentleman whose name was recently very much before the public in connexion with another matter. She drifted along in this course, getting from bad to worse. But she protested that she had no idea of injuring the children, though she did some things she was very sorry for, owing to the difficulties of her position. She sent for her mother to come and live with her. Her father, in 1868, died insane. Her mother strongly disapproved her taking in children, and she therefore opened up a new line of the business. She took the *Clerkenwell News*, and there she used to find a whole string of advertisements—three of them were put in for a shilling—from women who wanted children to nurse. She advertised herself for children to adopt, and she generally got £10 with one. When she got the child and the money she went to one of the other advertisers in the *Clerkenwell News* and arranged to put the baby out to nurse. Upon paying two weeks in advance she was hardly ever asked even for her address, and when she went away of course she never heard anything more of the child. She gained the difference between the £10 given her for adopting the child and the fortnight's payment for nursing it. This was, after all, a very precarious resource, and she fell into great distress. She went to a money-lender (whose name she does not conceal) and borrowed £28 from him on her furniture. He deducted £14 of the £28 for "expenses," and made her pay £2 10s. a month until the whole £28 was paid him. Whenever she was a few days behindhand in paying one of the instalments, he threatened to sell all her things, and he only desisted upon being paid 10s. by way of fine. When the £28 was paid back in this way, she was so reduced she was obliged to get another loan from the money-lender on the same terms. All this occurred while she was at Bournemouth-terrace. At this time the children were as well attended to as she could manage it; and a medical man was always called in when they fell sick. When they died they were buried properly, and she had the undertaker's receipts. Dr. Pickstocke certified as to the death of several. The time came soon when she was unable to pay the money-lender his instalments, and he threatened to strip her of everything under bill of sale. She owed, besides, twelve months' rent. She took another house, and removed her things during the night. The money-lender found her out, and said he would prosecute her for removing the goods. She moved a second time, but was again discovered by the money-lender. She then, with the help of some one, moved again, and changed her name so as to conceal herself from the money-lender, of whom she was in mortal fear. This, she affirms, was her sole motive for the change of name which so told against her. When the policeman in plain clothes looked in through the window in Brixton, she thought it was the money-lender's people had found her out once more. When she went to Brixton five children died, some from diarrhœa and wasting, and others from convulsions. She was very poor, and determined to save the price of burial by leaving them about. She wrapped the bodies in brown paper and took them out at night, and left them where they were found by people afterwards. She maintains that she did what she could for these children, and attended to them to the best of her power. There were also four other children whom she got rid of in a way for which she is now very sorry. She took them, one at a time, into the streets, and when she saw little boys and girls at play she called one of them and said, "Oh, I am so tired! Here, hold my baby, and here is sixpence for you to go into the sweetstuff-shop and get something nice." While the boy or girl went into the shop she made off. The babies, she believes, were generally taken to the workhouse. On one occasion the boy to whom she gave one was served so quickly that he came out again before she had time to get away. She therefore stepped into an oyster shop, and ordered some oysters. She saw the boy looking up and down with the baby in his arms, and when he did not see her, he began to cry. Some people gathered, and a policeman came up, to whom the boy showed the baby. The policeman then walked away with the boy, and she left the oyster shop and got off safe. Some of the persons who gave the children for adoption were evidently well off. The babies were very well dressed. She used to have appointments often to meet parties at the railway stations, and a gentleman, accompanied by a nurse, would give her the child. Sometimes the children were given her within an hour after they were born—in less time, in fact, and before they were even dressed. One of the children found by the police at Brixton had been given to her only two days before. She got £20 with it, and the people that gave it promised her any sum if she only took good care of it. Dr. Edmunds, in concluding the recital of the remarkable and instructive statement Margaret Waters made to him a few hours before, said that when children, even under the best conditions, were taken from the breast and brought up by hand, the chances were all against them. What, then, was the chance of infants taken out in the open air the moment they were born and brought up with only such appliances as Mrs. Waters, at her wits' end for money, flying from money-lenders and dodging landlords, had at her disposal? From what he could judge she had no intention of murdering any of the children, but they died off, as they might have been expected to die off, from diarrhœa, thrush, and convulsions, and when they died she callously got rid of their bodies as best she could when she became poor. When she was comparatively well off the children were attended by doctors, and were properly buried when they died out, not from being murdered, but from the effects of nourishment not adapted to infants of so tender an age, and of grossly careless and inefficient nursing.

HOSTILE BALLOONS.

The following extraordinary statement appears in the *Nouvelles du Jour*, a Belgian paper. The intelligence was conveyed in a note to that journal from one of their correspondents at the seat of war, which note was conveyed to Brussels by a carrier pigeon:—

"Paris, October 1.

"Nadar returned yesterday to Paris. His return was not, however, effected without much trouble, although his balloon was directed by a good wind and favourable currents since his departure from Tours. But let me relate the particulars of his voyage in chronological order. He left Tours at 6 o'clock in the morning, and the bold aeronaut arrived in view of Paris at 11 o'clock, floating about 3000 metres above the fort of Charenton. At the same time as the Intrepide, which was the name of M. Nadar's balloon, appeared in sight, a second balloon was seen in the horizon. M. Nadar was observed to display a long streamer with the French national colours. Immediately afterwards a national flag floated from the car of the other balloon. Vigorous hurrahs and cries of '*C'est Durouf*,' from the garrison of the fort, greeted the appearance of the two aeronauts, whose balloons gradually approached. Suddenly, and when at a short distance from each other, a loud report was heard in the air, which report was followed by a series of explosions. These were at first supposed to be victorious signals or demonstrations, until M. Nadar was seen to fling himself into the netting of his balloon, and to cling to its sides. During this time the other aeronaut continued discharging shots at M. Nadar and his balloon. The Intrépide was descending rapidly, and it appeared evident to the spectators below that some incomprehensible event had happened above. But mark what the French flag of the neighbouring balloon came to. It was withdrawn, and a black and yellow standard was observed to be floating in its place. All was explained. 'Treason!' 'It is a Prussian balloon!' 'He has fired on the Intrépide!' were the cries that burst simultaneously from the French people. Nadar was supposed to have been lost. He was seen to descend rapidly in his car, and his balloon had once more nearly reached the earth. He, however, casts out his ballast, and he again ascends. M. Nadar again clambers up the network of his balloon, and by a marvellous effort he succeeds in stopping the hole made in his balloon by the shot of his adversary. The Intrépide then becomes the assailant, and several shots were fired from the car into the Prussian balloon, which suddenly whirled about, and fell to the ground with giddy velocity. As soon as it reached the earth, a detachment of Uhlans who were on the plain, and who had been following the aerial combatants throughout this exciting struggle, rushed forth, and, surrounding the balloon, received their champion—God knows in what condition. They then hastened off at full speed to the Prussian advanced posts. In the meantime M. Nadar descended safely at Charenton, where he still is at this moment."

The *Echo du Parlement*, commenting on this recital, observes:—"While the *Nouvelles du Jour* was publishing that extraordinary account of an aerial combat, we read in the correspondence addressed from Versailles to *The Times* of the 30th of September the following paragraph:—'An inexplicable phenomenon has just been witnessed at Versailles. Two balloons attached to each other were seen hovering over Paris, moved by a strong east wind in the direction of the forest of St. Germain. While the gentleman who narrated these facts to me was gazing at the aeronauts, his little daughter asked him to let her view the balloons through his spyglass. Scarcely had she distinguished the objects in the air when she exclaimed, 'They have fallen.' The balloons had disappeared suddenly behind the trees." The Brussels journal also states that a smaller balloon was perceived about the same time above Neffe, near Bastogne, near which place it seemed to have slowly descended. It was supposed to have ascended from the garrison of Metz.

THE ANGLO-CANADIAN BOAT RACE.

Details have been received by Atlantic cable of the four-oared race which took place on the 17th September between the Newcastle-on-Tyne and the St. John, New Brunswick crews, on Lake St. Lewis, near Lachine. The Canadians won the toss, and the rival crews proceeded to their stations amidst the utmost excitement. The St. John's men, after stripping off their guernseys, appeared in bright crimson shirts and caps; but the Tyne men stripped to the skin, wearing nothing but their linen drawers, and rowing bare-headed. Mr. Joseph Newton, of Gateshead, held the stern of the Tyne boat, and Mr. Potter that of the Canadian craft, in readiness for the start. The commencement of the contest was signalised by a burst of cheering from the partisans of both. The St. John's crew dashed their oars into the water as if with one dip, like a flash of lightning, and at the second stroke the Canadian boat was a few feet of its length in front. The Tyne men quitted their stake-boat very deliberately, but with such equanimity that they at first did no more than twenty-nine strokes to the minute, while the St. John crew rowed thirty-six. Fifty yards of the six miles had barely been traversed before the St. John crew, pulling a short, sharp, and lively stroke, had possessed themselves of a lead of half a length, and they maintained this advantage for the next fifty yards. The long, steady, powerful swing of the Tyne crew, however, then began to tell, and Renforth and his colleagues swept up, hand over hand, in a magnificent style, and drew up level with the St. John crew before 200 yards were rowed. The Tynesiders then went ahead, rowing at thirty-eight strokes to the minute, and when a quarter of a mile had been done the Englishmen held a lead of a length. Maintaining their advantage, they increased the lead to three lengths after passing the first mile, and then took the water of the St. John crew, giving them the full swing of a heavy backwash. The first mile was rowed in six minutes ten seconds, and in the next quarter of a mile the Newcastle men were leading fully 200 yards, the rowing of the Canadians being now somewhat wild. Between the shore and the Bixey's Bushy and Governor's Islands there was about a mile of smooth, sheltered water; and no sooner had they touched upon this than the St. John crew revived a little, and made a game effort. In a moment their friends were in ecstasies, and the enthusiasm was considerably heightened when the Canadians settled to their work with a fine rush of forty-six strokes to the minute. The effort in its result was entirely futile, inasmuch as the Tyne men were pulling well within themselves, and taking matters very coolly. The careful study which Renforth and Taylor had made of the currents at this particular point of the course now served them well, and, having plenty of time to choose their way, owing to their commanding lead, they went close into the side of the islands, where a sort of natural breakwater is created against the sweep of the mid-channel. This alteration of the track was a great assistance to them, and gave them a very perceptible advantage over their opponents. The steady, machine-like motion and immense propelling power of the Tyne representatives carried them steadily and surely ahead, and they passed Bushy Island (two miles from the start) 250 yards in advance of their adversaries. There were now once more indications of the fact that the St. John crew were tiring of the pace, and their stroke was reduced to forty-two to the minute. The stroke, however, was a mere catch of the water, and was quite powerless to bring them nearer hand the gallant four from Tyneside. Time for two miles, fourteen minutes ten seconds. Between this point and the head of Governor's Island the Newcastle crew steadily improved their position, and at the last-named point of the course had quite 300 yards the best of the race. Renforth now eased the Tyne crew to a stroke of thirty-six to the minute—a piece of good policy, more especially as the St. John men, in spite of all their efforts, could not now make their boat travel any faster. No change took place until reaching the turning buoy, which was considered by many in Newcastle to be the only part of the race likely to be attended with any danger to the Tyne crew, who had not much experience in such work. Renforth, however, upset all these apprehensions by taking his colleagues round the buoy brilliantly in six strokes, and about 300 yards ahead of their opponents. The St. John representatives, contrary to general anticipation, took more strokes to turn. Time to the turning buoy (three miles), twenty-three minutes twenty seconds; the St. John crew being forty seconds behind. Renforth, when he had got his boat fairly round, steadied his men beautifully for the return journey; and Taylor, with wonderful care and nerve, brought them right into the middle of the current, now running strongly in their favour. They were quickly swinging down the river at the long and powerful stroke of thirty-six to the minute. There was not a single incident in the downward row back to the starting-point. The Tyne crew never slackened their steady pace, nor made the slightest mistake, and, much as they had the best of the race, they never threw a chance or a single point away. The St. John men rowed one of the gamest stern races ever witnessed, and none of them were really exhausted until after passing Bushy Island, when about four miles and a half had been done. The two midship oars were then thoroughly knocked up, and their strokes were mere catches on the water, possessing no power. Fulton kept going to the finish, and at a time when there was not the remotest hope of winning. The Tyne crew maintained a lead of 350 yards until nearing the booms, when they eased a little, and, amidst the most intense excitement, went in winners by about 300 yards. Time for the whole distance, forty minutes fifty-nine and three-quarters seconds. Immediately on finishing, the St. John crew rowed straight down to their quarters, and Renforth got on board the official boat. He and the other members of the Tyne crew received an ovation as hearty as it was genuine. The champion made a handsome collection on behalf of the defeated men.

FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

Costumes are more draped than ever, and this style appears likely to continue through the winter; but plaited flounces are much less worn than formerly. They are replaced by one wide flounce cut on the bias, gathered so as to form a fan-shaped heading, and put on with a bias fold, single, double, or triple. A plaid or checked material will be much in vogue as underskirts for tunics of various neutral shades, such as grey brown, or above all, black. These tunics, draped in different styles, will be trimmed with a narrow gathered flounce or with a fringe to match; but for very young ladies and children a trimming formed of one or more bias folds, made of the same material as the petticoat, may be substituted. Costumes are also made of two shades—grey over blue, drab or buff over brown, violet over black, &c. Black tunics are the most useful. These costumes of two colours are generally trimmed thus:—A grey tunic over violet has grey bias folds, piped with violet, the underskirt having one or more flounces, all violet. As the colder weather sets in, a small paletot, cut up at the back and sides, may be worn with these tunics out of doors. For more elegant costumes, lighter colours and richer trimmings are worn—taffetas, foulard, and poplin with velvet. Black velvet is not worn as trimming on coloured material. The trimming matches the dress. White dresses, however, may have any colour upon them. Lace will be worn more than ever as a trimming for dresses and jackets or mantles—white upon light dresses, black upon dark. Waists are made rather longer, and basques are still much in favour. Nearly all the bodies are open in front; some square, but more frequently open in a point, and finished off at the waist by bows or straps. The very graceful long casaques are elegant when worn over a low-bodied dress. They can be made of any thin material—white gauze, grenadin, or muslin, trimmed with flounces and valenciennes. For bonnets, straw, plain and fancy, is more fashionable this autumn than it has been for several years past. Those with small crowns and very raised fronts are the most novel. Those of white straw may be trimmed with velvet of any colour, or black ribbon mixed with bright-coloured flowers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Independance Belge* speaks of a new cannon of enormous calibre, which is about to leave the manufactory of M. Verus, at Nantes, who has offered it for the defence of Paris; the charge is thirty-five kilogrammes of powder. It carries a distance of eight kilometres, and cost 120,000 francs. It is intended for the defence of Fort d'Ivry.

The Prefect of the Loire addresses a *communiqué* to the *Mémorial de la Loire*, in order to caution the municipalities against the latest Prussian trick. Persons go out from England—so his correspondents at London inform him—in the character of gun manufacturers, contractors, &c., and offer arms, especially rifles, on advantageous terms. When they have got towns to make a fast bargain with them, so that they cannot supply themselves elsewhere, they keep their customers without the weapons. The reason is that they are not business men at all, but Prussian agents, whose sole aim is to keep France unarmed as long as possible.

The *Revue de Thérapeutique Medico Chirurgicale* states that at the battle of Sedan 600 surgeons and hospital nurses took part in the fight, and left more than 200 of their number dead on the field of honour.

The *Telegraph's* correspondent at the camp before Metz wrote on the 30th ultimo:—The French, evidently tired of inactivity, or acting up to Marshal Bazaine's orders—a copy of which, being found on the person of a prisoner, came into our hands—mean to weary the Prussians by constant attacks on every side. Hitherto they have beat up our quarters, more particularly on the side of Mercy-le-Haut; but now batteries have opened of whose existence we were not aware, and the idea that the French were short of ammunition in Metz has been proved entirely fallacious. They have unmasked many of their guns; and the Prussian lines receive the benefit almost hourly. No doubt Marshal Bazaine finds that time passes heavily for his pent-up legions; and as the French soldiers suffer more severely from *ennui* than anything else, he finds that the best cure for the disease is to keep them continually employed. This morning, at 4 o'clock, I accompanied a patrol of the 33rd Regiment, belonging to the Eighth Army Corps, which was sent forward towards the work of St. Privat. We had to advance with the utmost caution, not speaking above a whisper. Spreading out to a distance of twenty or thirty paces from one another and occasionally halting to look about, we gradually neared the slope of the work. The sergeant in command was to the left of the party, the man next him being a tall fusilier, of some 6 feet 2 inches in height. This soldier was excessively anxious to distinguish himself and obtain the Iron Cross—which, like our Victoria Cross, is the summit of the Prussian warrior's ambition. I whispered to the sergeant that there seemed to be rifle pits in front of the work, and he immediately made a sign to the men to lie down. The man to my left at last rose, and, speaking in a loud voice, said to the sergeant, "I don't think the work is occupied; I will go forward and see." Scarcely had the words left his lips than a dozen Chassepots blazed at him from a rifle pit not fifty yards away. The unfortunate man immediately fell, crying out to his sergeant that he was lost, and begging him, in tones that wrung one's heart, to write to his mother. Episodes like this are of daily occurrence; and those outposts cost the Prussian army many a good man. The headquarters are to remain at Jouy. Some communications are going on with Metz, but what they mean I know not.

A pamphlet has been published in Berlin under the title:—"On the Rectification of the French Frontier" (*Zur französischen Grenzregulirung*), containing some memorials laid before the representatives of the Great Powers at the time of the second Peace of Paris, such as "Baron von Humboldt's Reply to the Memorial of Count Capo d'Istria?" "The Memorials of General von Knesebeck, Baron von Stein, Prince Hardenberg, &c." "It is evident from these documents," says the *North German Correspondent*, "that in 1815, after all the terrible sacrifices that Germany had just made for her own liberation and that of Europe, precisely the same empty phrases were uttered, and the same hollow objections advanced against any cession of French territory, which we find to-day in the despatches of M. Jules Favre."

The committee of the Munich Artists' Union have resolved to establish a lottery of works of art, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the German Invaliden-Stiftung. They have accordingly issued an address to the artists of Germany, requesting the contribution of works of art as prizes. The Artists' Union of Hamburg has already promised to contribute a number of excellent works, to the value of 10,000 gulden. It is the intention of the Munich committee to issue 100,000 tickets, which will cost one thaler (3s.) a piece.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BELGIUM.

The *Journal de Bruxelles* says that the militia of the classes of 1863, 1864, and 1865, both infantry and artillery, as well as all married men, are to be sent home on furlough; and the armies of observation concentrated on the frontier and at Antwerp are forthwith to be dispersed, with their staffs.

On Monday a concert was given at Brussels in the park by the splendid band of the Belgian Guides; the proceeds are to be divided between the Association of the Red Cross and the suffering families of Belgian reserves under arms. Owing to the fine weather, the concert was exceedingly well attended.

Queen Isabella is mentioned among the recent arrivals at Brussels. Count Palikao has taken up his residence at Spa.

ITALY.

On Sunday the plébiscite took place in Rome and the Roman provinces. The question put to the people was "Union of Rome with Italy," and the answer returned was nearly unanimous in favour of union. More than 1500 ayes were given in the Leonine city—that is, the quarter of Rome in which the Vatican stands, and which the Italian Government purposes to leave in the hands of the Pope. Perfect order reigns at Rome and in the Roman provinces.

The King has conferred the Order of the Annunciada on Signor Lanza.

GERMANY.

The anniversary of the Queen of Prussia's birthday was celebrated, with great rejoicings, at Berlin, on September 30.

A meeting of notables has been held at Cannstadt, Wurtemberg, which was numerously attended. A motion was proposed and adopted that an address should be drawn up to the King demanding that there should be no Constituent Assembly, or so-called Federal Constitution, but rather that Wurtemberg should join the North German Confederation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Reichsrath has been prorogued, by Imperial decree, until November 6.

An Imperial patent has been issued, dated Wednesday, ordering direct elections for the Reichsrath to be held immediately in Bohemia, in virtue of the seventh paragraph of the Fundamental Law of the Empire.

The naturalisation treaty between Austria and the United States was signed, on the 20th ultimo, by the Chancellor of the Empire and Mr. Jay, the United States' Minister, subject to the approval of the Austrian and Hungarian Legislatures.

DENMARK.

The Reichstag was opened, on Monday, with a speech from the King. His Majesty congratulated the country that a policy of strict neutrality had preserved it from the evils of war, though no one could say what would be the result of the struggle going on. His Majesty hoped that a settlement would be arrived at between Denmark and Prussia which would ensure Denmark's independence and strengthen her good relations with her powerful neighbour.

In the Budget for the financial year 1871-2, the revenue is estimated at 21,985,000 rigsdaler, and the expenditure at 21,031,000 rigsdaler.

RUSSIA.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* gives a formal contradiction to the reports that have lately appeared relating to warlike preparations by Russia. The *Golos* announces that the Budget for 1871, which has been laid before the Council of State, shews no deficit, affording thus fresh evidence of the peaceful intentions of the Russian Government.

M. Thiers left St. Petersburgh on Tuesday, for Vienna. He dined on Sunday with the Emperor, at Tzarsko-Selo.

Mr. Barrow, the British Consul at Kertch, reports a fearful outbreak of cholera there. Most of the cases have been very severe, death occurring generally within twelve or fifteen hours. The total mortality up to September 17th was 141 deaths.

CHINA.

The following late China news appears in the Melbourne *Argus*:—

The Mahomedan rebellion in Kansuh (China) assumes formidable proportions, and threatens the stability of the Empire. It is said to be directed by Yacool Khan, of Khokand, and his emissaries. No details can be given, as all information comes from Chinese sources; but it is known that Li Footai had not been able to collect sufficient forces to attack the rebels, and his soldiers had suffered greatly from the effects of climate, fatigue, and privation. The other Chinese General, Yso, had been obliged to remain on the defensive for six or seven months past.

The Chinese officials expect critical events will occur in September. The Mahomedans will probably act on the defensive then. The rebels are numerous, fanatical, and fight well, but are armed badly. It is said they are inclined to Wahabuschism.

Foreign residents and Cantonese consider that Tientsin, Newchang, Hankow, Kenkiang, and Chukiang will not be safe places for them in the coming winter, owing to the widespread and increasing desire of the Chinese people for the expulsion of foreigners. Shanghai is safe, but stocks of goods are heavy, and bad autumn and winter trading is expected. At Amoy and Swatow proclamations were issued, with the knowledge of the authorities, recommending the people to slay all foreigners on a stated day.

The Government of Fokein have purchased at Hongkong several heavy Krupp steel guns, and a large quantity of rifles and ammunition. The forts are garrisoned and are being armed. A large number of Tartar and Chinese troops are now around Foochow, and the native traders and Cantonese are much alarmed for themselves and for foreigners.

Shanghai, September 22.

A Chinese mob have pulled town a Catholic Church at Wooching, on the Poyang Lake; no one was hurt, but fears are entertained for the safety of the missionaries and their establishments at Kiukiang. The rioters were perfectly organised.

A correspondent of the *Courier*, writing from Tientsin on the 17th, says that two magistrates, namely, that the ex-Fu and the ex-Hsien, have been arrested, and are to be sent to Pekin to-morrow, along with such other murderers as have been arrested during the month. This has come through foreign official channels, and is confirmed by the natives to-day. One of the rioters has committed suicide in prison. It is said that some strong representations of the British Minister had the effect of rousing the Chinese Government to this unexpected state of activity. It is thought at Pekin that the two abovenamed magistrates will be given up, if Count Rochechouart will promise that nothing, and no one else, will be demanded of them.

The rumour that Prince Kung and Ting Futai had been assassinated is incorrect.

Hongkong, October 1.

The report that lives were lost in the late disturbance at Fatshan is unfounded.

On the 25th and 26th September, Hongkong harbour was visited by a severe typhoon. Considerable damage has been sustained, chiefly among the native craft in the harbour.

Latest advices do not confirm the statement that the Japanese Government had declared war against Corea.

The following is from a Hongkong paper:—"Henry Charles Wright, the alleged defaulter from Melbourne, was brought up on remand on the 29th ultimo, before the sitting magistrate, Mr. Russell, charged with embezzling certain moneys the property of his employer, Messrs. Bright, Brothers, and Co., of that city. The prisoner had been arrested on a warrant issued by the stipendiary magistrate of Melbourne, and endorsed by the acting Chief Justice of this colony. Mr. Hazeland, who appeared for the Crown, applied to have the prisoner committed to gaol until delivered in due course of law. Mr. Russell addressed the prisoner, telling him that he was satisfied, from an examination of the depositions, and from the evidence of the police officer, O'Callaghan, that there was *prima facie* evidence of the committal of an offence, for which it would have been his duty to have committed him (prisoner) to the Supreme Court if the offence had been charged as having been committed within the colony. He, therefore, must commit him to gaol under the provisions of 6 and 7 Vic. chap. 34, sec. 3, to await the action of the Government of the colony in regard to his rendition. The prisoner said if Mr. Russell was satisfied that everything was regular and correct, he had nothing to say. He did not wish to hear the depositions read. He was then handed over to the custody of Mr. Douglas."

PARIS AS A FORTIFIED CAMP.

(From the Times, September 15.)

THE opinion held by many persons that the days of fortification had passed away has received a severe blow from the events of the present war. Men are rather apt to rush to conclusions, and it has lately been the fashion to decry fortresses and cavalry because certain modern changes in war seemed to render them inapplicable for their old purposes. The teaching of the present campaign appears rather to be that fortifications and cavalry are of at least as great use as ever, though their construction in the one case and employment in the other require modification. The work of the Prussian cavalry has been sufficiently manifest to all readers of the daily journals; the value of the fortresses is not so immediately apparent to those who remember that Bazaine has been locked up in one of them, and MacMahon has capitulated in another. But consider for a moment what must have happened if there had been no Metz to stay the progress of the German armies. After the battle of Woerth MacMahon's army was in such a condition as to be unable to oppose any resistance whatever. and the case of the other French corps was little better. The Germans have shown their powers of marching and of supplying their forces in the field; they would evidently have followed up their first advantages and never have lost their hold of the French, whose retreat must by degrees have been converted into a rout. The Emperor's army must have hurried back to make a last stand before Paris, but who can doubt that it would have been beaten there as elsewhere, and that in a fortnight from the first engagement the Prussians might have entered Paris, dictating their own terms of peace? For be it remembered that the French had no second line at the beginning of the war. Such as it is, it has been formed by the delay consequent upon Bazaine's resistance round Metz, M'Mahon's concentration at Chalons and march northwards. As the case now stands, France has lost her armies, but has gained time to organise the defences of the capital, and to create behind it the still stronger force of an armed nation. We do not assert that Paris will hold out or the nation fight. Political and social struggles may cause surrender. We only say what Paris and France may do if they please.

In the days of Vauban, who fortified most of the towns now brought so prominently before the world, it was thought advisable to have one row of fortresses after another, sometimes extending to three or four ranks. Some writers even maintained that there should not be more than a day's march between them, and that their numbers need only be limited by the amount of money the State could afford to spend on them. At that period armies marched slowly and wars lasted for many years. Communications were difficult to keep up, and countries were full of wild places where the march of an army could be delayed by small bodies of men. Generals had to make sure of their success by conquering one district completely before they passed on to another. Civilisation, roads, and railways have changed all this. The cultivation of waste land has cleared away many difficulties from an invader's path; those forests and passes in the Argonnes and Ardennes which Dumouriez called the Thermopylæ of France, and where he held the Prussians at bay, have become so open that the Prussian armies traversed them lately without check or hindrance. Finally, the enormous number of modern armies and the extravagant cost of war have caused a necessity for campaigns as short in duration as possible. So the first line of fighting men has to be pushed on quickly towards the most vital parts of the invaded country, while the reserves besiege or mask the fortress.

The invaders must march upon roads and use railways whenever they can, for though infantry and cavalry might, with much toil, march across country, artillery and stores cannot be transported over soft fields, becoming more and more cut up as the army advances. So the first use of fortified places is to stand as obstacles upon roads and railways, and to close defiles of all sorts, not forgetting bridges. Then all the places of vital necessity to the country, such as arsenals, dock-yards, and some points of embarcation and disembarcation, should be fortified. Thirdly, strong places should be made to serve as bases for armies intended to invade foreign territories in case of war. Fourthly, behind each group of frontier forts defending defiles and roads a great place of refuge such as Metz should be fortified as an entrenched camp rather than as a mere fortress. Lastly, a great position like Paris should be created as strong as art can make it to serve as the grand citadel of the State. Strasburg, Toul, and Metz have done their work, and are still doing it. The only place now really capable of staying the advance of the invaders of France is Paris, and we will now examine its defences in detail, to see whether they are likely to do their work if the inhabitants show as patriotic a spirit as those of Strasburg.

The *enceinte* or main fortress of Paris is roughly pentagonal in form. The sides of the pentagon are broken up into 93 bastions connected by curtains. The space contained within the ramparts measures from north to south about 8500 yards, and rather more from east to west. A railway runs all round the city just within the ramparts, and cannot but be of great use for the conveyance of guns, ammunition, and troops to strengthen a threatened point. The escarp or wall which an enemy must climb before he reaches the rampart proper is 30 feet high, and there is reason to believe that redans (or *flèches*) are being constructed in front of the curtains. The *enceinte* may be useful to prevent the taking of the city by a sudden attack if the Prussians should succeed in rushing through the line of detached forts, but we cannot believe that the inhabitants would stand a bombardment if the enemy should ever establish himself close to the main ramparts. It is the outer forts which must be first attacked, and we will now give in detail their positions, their shapes, and the functions for which each of them is intended. The distance of the zone of forts from the *enceinte* varies from about 2000 yards to more than three miles. The chain of forts surrounds the city on the north, the east, and the south. The intervals between them are never beyond the range of rifled guns, so they are enabled to support each other by their artillery fire. The area of the space contained within the chain of forts measures about 19,000 yards from east to west, nearly 15,000 from north to south. A strategical road runs round and connects them all. It will be manifest at once to the most cursory reader that no army ever likely to be brought against Paris could possibly invest the place thoroughly, cutting off all communication with the country, and it must not be forgotten that the effective fire of the forts extends over a still wider area.

The stream of the Seine issues through the main ramparts of Paris at its south-western corner, and soon bends northwards, covering the whole west of the city, including the Bois de Boulogne. The river curves round parallel to the fortifications, and about two miles from them, until it reaches the north of the city, when it turns still more northwards and washes the suburb of St. Denis, at about four miles distance from the main fortifications. It then turns in a south-westerly direction, and runs nearly parallel to its former course, but this time about four and a half miles from it. By its means a water defence is formed to the whole of the west of Paris, and only one fort is placed on this side of the city. We shall speak of it presently.

The town of St. Denis, with its three forts, forms the most northerly defence of Paris. It stands at the point of the loop made by the Seine which we have previously described. A portion of the town itself is fortified. To the east of it, and actually touching the Seine, stands the Fort de la Briche, which covers the branch of the Northern Railway to Pontoise. About two-thirds of a mile from it, and on the other side of the Northern Railway (or Creil branch), is the Double Couronne du Nord, which stands exactly to the north of St. Denis, and contains within it the crossing of all the roads from the north, north-east, and north-west leading to the suburb, and through it to Paris. The Fort de l'Est is to the south-east of St. Denis, and is a regular bastioned square. About two miles and three-quarters further to the south-east we come to Fort d'Aubervilliers, an irregular bastioned pentagon. It rests upon the main road to Lisle, and closes it against an enemy. Inside the forts we have already mentioned runs the canal of St. Denis, and three redans are established on its banks in rear of the intervals between the forts just mentioned. So far all the defences of Paris are situated in a plain, but south of Fort d'Aubervilliers and the Ourcq Canal there commences a plateau which covers all the east of Paris extending beyond Vincennes. If the enemy could establish his guns upon the plateau he would be able to command the city and its ramparts, but fortunately for the defence the plateau slopes steeply down on its side furthest from Paris, and several works have been constructed at the summit of the slopes. The first arrived at in the direction in which we are carrying our readers is the Fort de Romainville, a bastioned square with advanced outworks extending to the road from Paris to Metz and the Ourcq Canal. The artillery fire of the fort and its outworks commands all the plain as far as the Fort d'Aubervilliers, and helps to cover the north-east angle of the Parisian system of defence where it is weakest. Indeed, there is little question that the most vulnerable part of the defence of Paris is to be found between St. Denis and Romainville. Next in order, and always on the plateau we have mentioned, are the Forts de Noisy, de Rosny, and de Nogent, bastioned squares with outworks. The Fort de Noisy, as well as that of Romainville, covers with its fire the Ourcq Canal and the Eastern Railway. Rosny protects the Mulhouse branch of the same railway, and commands a spur of the plateau, running in an easterly direction, which would otherwise be occupied by the enemy. The Fort de Nogent is nearly south of the Fort de Rosny, about two miles and a half from it. It also commands the railway to Mulhouse, as well as the roads from Paris to Coulommiers and to Provins. Besides this, it covers the river Marne. The intervals between the forts on the plateau are not left vacant. Between Romainville and Noisy is the redoubt of Noisy. Between the Fort of Noisy and that of Rosny stand the redoubts of Montreuil and of La Boissiere. The redoubt of Fontenoy has been built between Forts Rosny and Nogent. A road on the top of the plateau passes behind the forts and redoubts and keeps up their communication. The group of works on the plateau compose between them a very formidable defence, and we cannot believe it probable that Paris will be attacked between the Marne and Ourcq Canal. There would, however, be one advantage in doing so, for the main works of Paris would lie at the mercy of an enemy who could possess himself of the eastern plateau.

The next regular fort is nearly four and a half miles from Nogent; it is called the Fort de Charenton, and is larger than most of those we have hitherto mentioned. It is a bastioned pentagon, and stands within the angle formed by the junction of the Seine and the Marne. The long interval between Charenton and Nogent is covered in front by a salient loop of the Marne, and protected in rear by the Chateau de Vincennes, which flanks both the forts and the south-east angle of the *enciente*. The bridge across the Marne leading to the Lyons road and the railway bridge are close behind Fort Charenton, but are also covered by the fire from the main ramparts of Paris and the Chateau de Vincennes.

We now come to the left bank of the Seine, which enters Paris at the south-east corner, and we have to describe the southern defences of the city. The first is Fort Ivry, little more than a mile and a-half from Charenton. It is a bastioned pentagon, commanding the Lyons railway and road, with the passages of the Seine and Marne. It stands on a plateau between Ivry and Vitry, near the railway to Orleans, which it protects. The next is the Fort de Bicetre; it is also a bastioned pentagon situated upon a plateau. Within a mile of the *enciente*, Bicetre covers the short line of railway to Orsay and the road to Fontainebleau. On the other side of the Orsay railroad is Fort Montrouge, a bastioned square, close to the Toulouse road and the railway just mentioned. Then comes the Fort de Vanves, an irregular bastioned quadrilateral, protecting the Chevreuse road and the Versailles railway; and lastly Fort d'Issy, a bastioned pentagon, close to the western slopes of the plateau, also commanding the Versailles railway and the road to Versailles, and near to the Seine at its first bend after issuing from Paris.

The five forts just mentioned, on the left bank of the Seine, are not so fortunate as those protecting the east side of Paris; for the plateau on which they are situated extends southward to a considerable distance, and includes elevations which actually command the forts. But it is not sufficient to establish batteries from which regular forts with casemates may be bombarded; it is necessary for an attacking force to possess themselves of the forts, and to this end they must be approached by regular siege, and the besiegers' trenches would be well commanded when approaching any of the southern forts, not only by direct fire from the work attacked, but flanking fire from its neighbours, and even, in some cases, by the guns of the main defences of the city.

All the western side of Paris, from Issy, on the south, to St. Denis, on the north, is protected by the first return of the Seine. We have said that the river makes a second bend, so forming a peninsula, within which, and nearly due west of the centre of Paris, is the large bastioned pentagon called the fortress or citadel of Mont Valerien. It stands close to the railway to St. Cloud. The designers of the fortifications of Paris have evidently intended that the defenders of the city should be assisted by a field force encamped to the westward between Versailles and St. Germain, and having a part to play similar to that of the Russian army during the siege of Sebastopol. It would be the duty of such a force to hold itself ready to strike a blow at any convenient moment at the siege works of the enemy, or to operate against his communications. It would have the advantage of moving upon interior lines. If attacked, it might always seek refuge within the zone of forts; and if an enemy from the German side sent round to the westward a body of troops overwhelming in numbers, some of its divisions ought to be transported rapidly, by means of the circular railway, to make an attack wherever the besieger had weakened himself. Or the movable army of the defenders might retreat for a time further into the heart of the country, whence it could draw its supplies. A bold and clever general commanding such a force would have a grand opportunity. Unfortunately for France, she has lately lost all her *corps d'élite*, and it remains to be proved whether the army now in Paris or that said to be collected at Lyons can be trusted to manœuvre at all in the open field. It may, however, be taken for granted that the Germans cannot attack more than one side of Paris. It is probable that they would cover their siege works by an army of observation. It is very unlikely that they will be rash enough to pass the city and attack it on the west, for in such a case there would be danger to their communications. We can hardly yet, however, bring ourselves to believe in the siege of Paris. The Germans do not wish to conquer and annex the whole country. The effort they are now making is tremendous and if long continued will be exhausting. The fall of Metz and Strasburg cannot be long delayed, and it seems highly probable that if Paris remains firm the Germans armies will not stay long before it, but retire to take possession of the territory they have conquered and mean to annex.

But if, in spite of all, considerations which we cannot estimate lead to a siege of Paris, it seems probable that the main attack will be made on the northern forts, most likely those of St. Denis and Aubervilliers. The besiegers might cross the Seine and take possession of the only part round Paris not defended by permanent forts—the tongue of land formed by the winding of the Seine on its left bank. Mont Valerien would be too far off to do any mischief, and no French work would enfilade the right flank of the besiegers of St. Denis. Fort Aubervilliers might be attacked at the same time. But Europe has supped full of horrors lately, and is sick of them. Can it be possible that beautiful Paris, the capital of the world of pleasure, will be defaced by bursting shells and defiled with blood? Rather let us hope that the disinterested advice of neutrals may lead to such an understanding between the two gallant nations, who have been fighting for a shadow, that their quarrel may be arranged, and the great political and social questions of the day be settled calmly under the soothing protection of peace.

THE NEW ACT ON JURIES.—On Saturday the Act passed on the 9th instant, to amend the laws relating to the qualification, summoning, attendance, and remuneration of special and common juries, was issued. There are twenty-five sections in the statute, and a schedule of the descriptions of persons exempt from serving on juries. The Act will take effect on the first day of Michaelmas Term, the 2nd of November next. It is not to apply to Scotland or Ireland. The *status* required for a special juror is defined, as also of juries in Wales. Aliens to be qualified after ten years' domicile. Convicts, except outlaws, are disqualified. The overseers are to specify special jurors, and disqualification or exemption to be pleaded before the revision of the list. Justices are to certify the jury list after revision. Special jurors' names to be retained in jurors' book. Special jurors for London and Middlesex are to be provided in the same manner as in other counties. The present practice of nominating special jurors in London and Middlesex is abolished. In London and Middlesex, subject to any rules which may be made by any of the superior Courts in that behalf, any party to any action triable at any of the sittings of the superior Courts shall be entitled to have the cause tried by a special jury, upon the same condition as would entitle him to have it so tried in any county other than London and Middlesex. In London and Middlesex every Court or Judge shall have the same power of ordering that a cause be tried by a special jury as the like Court or Judge would have if the cause were tried in any other county than London and Middlesex. With respect to the summoning of jurors it is enacted that no person shall be summoned to serve on any jury or inquest (except a grand jury) more than once in any one year, unless all the jurors upon the list shall have been already summoned to serve during such year. No person to be exempted from serving as a common juror by being on the list as a special juror, and "no person shall be summoned or liable to serve as a juror in more than one Court on the same day." Jurors are to be entitled to six days' notice, and regulations are to be made by sheriff as to the attendance. On the subject of remuneration it is provided, "Every special juror when summoned for the purpose of trying special jury cases, at the rate of £1 1s. for every day of his attendance. The remuneration of a juror when trying common jury cases shall be at the rate of 10s. for every day of his attendance. The above-mentioned remuneration shall be paid by the parties to the causes to be tried, and for that purpose each of the said parties shall deposit such sum of money as may be determined by any rule of the Court in which the cause is depending, and such deposit shall be made at such time and with such officer as the said Court may prescribe." Jurors may be allowed a fire when out of court, "and be allowed reasonable refreshment, such refreshment to be procured at their own expense." The Judges of the superior Courts are empowered to make rules to carry out the several provisions of the Act. The jury lists in the city of London are to be made out as before the passing of the Act. The new statute does not provide for the payment of jurors in criminal cases, and there is some ambiguity as to the payment of jurors in civil cases. A special juror "when summoned for the purpose of trying special jury cases" is to be paid for every day of his attendance, and a common juror "when trying common jury cases at the rate of 10s. for every day of his attendance."—*Exeter Flying Post*, August 17.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—November 26.

Lady Young (s.), 421 tons, Captain Shuttleworth, from Melbourne 23rd instant. Passengers—Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Valsey, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Allerding, Captain Firth, Messrs. Brown, Middleton, J. Hunter, Allerding, Little, Mulligan, H. G. Glamford, Beacoe, Master Valsey, and 31 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Hunter (s.), 310 tons, Captain Garde, from Merimbula. Passengers—Mrs. Knight and family, Mrs. Hughes, Miss Knight, Messrs. Turner, Glover, and 3 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Egmont (s.), 380 tons, Captain Durrell, from Rockhampton 23rd instant. Passengers—Mrs. Beaumont, Mrs. Laurie and child, Mrs. Edgar, Messrs. A. Neale, J. Steel, and 6 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Pacific, schooner, 60 tons, Captain Sykes, from Cleveland Bay 8th instant. Stewart, agent.

Waterwitch, barque, 231 tons, Captain Harrison, from a whaling voyage. Captain, agent.

Kate, barque, 320 tons, Captain Cooper, from Auckland 16th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Williams and child, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and 3 children, Mrs. Blencoe, Messrs. M'Donall, Ellery, Coppock, Gearey, Donnell, Harris, Angell, and 24 in the steerage. Laidley, Ireland, Co., agents.

November 27.

Onward, ship, 800 tons, Captain White, from Melbourne, 24th instant. Captain, agent.

Diamantina (s.), 240 tons, Captain Maides, from Macleay River 25th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Walters, Miss Shannon, Messrs. Shaw, Clark, Eward, Mulhall, and 12 in the steerage. C. and R. R. Co., agents.

Tein Tsin, barque, 250 tons, Captain M'Kinlay, from Launceston 21st instant. Captain, agent.

Dandenong (s.), 574 tons, Captain Clark, from Melbourne via Twofold Bay. Passengers—Mrs. Bandmann nurse and infant, Mrs. Connell and family (3), Madame Stokes, Miss Murston, Right Rev. Dr. Lanigan (Bishop of Goulburn), Rev. M. J. Coffey, Rev. J. Sullivan, Rev. E. M'Carthy, Rev. J. Dowling, Rev. L. Keating, Rev. T. P. O'Keefe, Captain Knowles, Messrs. T. H. Hopkins, E. Wilson, Greenbury, A. Saqui, Wilson, J. Weir, and 21 in the steerage. M. S. S. Co., agents.

Albion, brig, 263 tons, Captain Griffin, from Mauritius 6th October. Passengers—Mrs. Griffin and 3 children. J. Frazer and Co., agents.

Bengal, barque, 323 tons, Captain Hammel, from Melbourne 19th instant. Captain, agent.

Pioneer, schooner, 15[illegible] tons, Captain Hunter, from Adelaide 17th instant. Captain, agent.

Amy Robsart, schooner, 72 tons, Captain Anderson, from Port Mackay 9th instant. Haynes, agent.

DEPARTURE.—November 27.

Amherst, for Newcastle.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—November 28.

Tui Law, for South Sea Islands; Sea Shell, for Hong Kong; Alice Cameron, for Auckland; New England (s.), Grafton (s.), for Grafton.

CLEARANCES.—November 26.

Amherst, schooner, 162 tons, Captain Hair, for Brisbane via Newcastle, in ballast.

Sea Shell, barque, 233 tons, Captain Bissett, for Hongkong. Passengers—20 Chinese.

COASTERS INWARDS.—November 26.

White Cloud, Chance, Industry, from Broken Bay, with 35 tons wood, 6000 feet timber, 20 bags oysters; Octoroon, from the Richmond River, with 27,000 feet pine, 9000 feet cedar; Southern Cross, Hirondelle, Australia, Agnes, from Newcastle, with 523 tons coal, 200 tons stone; Hibernia, from Brisbane Water, with 13,000 feet timber, 4000 staves; Collaroy (s.), from the Hunter River with 17 bales hay, 74 bales wool, 6 baskets prawns, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—November 26.

Industry, Chance, for Broken Bay; Little Pet, for Wollongong; Promise, for the Hawkesbury; Hebe, Prompt, Mary Smith, Agnes, for Newcastle; Commerce, for Richmond River; Hibernia, for Brisbane Water.

IMPORTS.—November 26.

Lady Young (s.), from Melbourne: 1 case, Colley; 1 case, M'Arthur and Co.; 1 case, J. F. Wood and Co.; 135 cases sago, 65 cases tobacco, W. Wolfen and Co.; 300 cases kerosene oil, Bright, Brothers; 1 quarter-cask, R. Oliver; 1 bale, G. and J. Black; 3 cases, Captain O'Reilly; 90 boxes candles, 25 packages boots, J. and G. Harris; 14 packages tobacco, J. Jacobs; 2 cases, S. Symonds; 12 casks soda, 50 boxes soap, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1 case, F. B. Palmer and Co.; 1 roll belting, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 3 packages, R. Olliver; 1 case, 1 bale, J. Mawson; 2 cases, Union Bank; 40 cases biscuit, W. H. Ariell; 19 packages boots, J. Hunter; 5 packages boots, L. Rawall; 9 packages boots, T. Gray; 4 packages, boots, D. P. Wilson; 1 case, J. Sands; 1 case, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 1 package, W. and S. Gardiner; 1 trap, C. Read; 8 bundles hoop iron, Walker and Co.; 5 cases, W. Maddock; 5 cases drugs, Dr. Taylor; 2 cases, Government of New South Wales; 1 case, Russell and Co.; 1 case, 1 fly wheel, Ainsworth; 3 ingots spelter, J. Partridge; 1 case books, Ray and Co.; 6 cases fruit, W. H. M'Keown; 53 packages boots, Callaghan and Sons; 3 packages, Order.

Egmont (s.), from Rockhampton: 10 bales wool, 1 bale skins, A. S. N. Co.; 10 cases jams, Jones and Flanagan; 45 hides, 3 bundles skins, 4 casks tallow, Mort and Co.; 25 bales wool, Richardson and Wrench; 20 bales wool, Morehead and Young; 13 bales wool, Towns and Co.; 27 bales wool, Commercial Bank; 17 bales wool, J. Living; 22 bales wool, J. Milson; 86 oz. 13 dwts. 13 grs. gold, 8 bales wool, A. J. S. Bank; 45 oz. gold, Ah Living; 2 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 50 tons 7 cwt. copper, P. D. C. M. Co.; 12 bales wool, Brewster and Trebeck; 49 oz. gold, Skelton; 62 hides, 17 tierces tallow, 7 cases beef, 5 cases tongues, H. Beit; 62 tierces tallow, 29 bales skins, C. Rolleston; 78 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 9 tierces tallow, 54 hides, 1 bale skins, 27 bags bones, Order.

November 27.

Dandenong (s.), from Melbourne: 2 cases, J. W. Small; 1 case hats, B. Braun; 5 cases, E. Jacobs; 1 cask, J. R. Cattell and Co.; 37 trunks boots, Callaghan and Son; 2 boxes, Wilson; 3 cases, Bank of Australasia; 3 cases perambulators, Hoffnung and Co.; 16 bales kangaroo skins, Molony; 1 case, Brodie; 6 cases cigars, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 10 cases leeches, 1 case, H. H. Hall; 20 cases champagne, 10 cases hock, 14 cases bitters, G. Griffiths; 6 cases biscuits, Ariell; 3 trunks, Cottrell; 9 bales hops, Willis, Lloyd, and Co.; 1 machine, M'Murtrie; 1 case, Dobson and Son; 8 casks paint, 2 packages, T. Edens; 2 cases Muntz metal, Levinger; 8 cases preserved meat, J. R. Cattell and Co.; 4 cases cigars, Rittenburgh; 150 cases sago, Wolfen and Co.; 2 parcels, Gordon and Gotch; 10 trunks boots, William and Co.; 8 cases cherries, M'Keon; 12 cases merchandise, Vennard and Stevens; 35 packages merchandise, J. F. Wooster; 414 packages merchandise, W. S. Friend and Co.; 20 bales wool, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 12 bales, D. S. Cohen; 21 cases, Griffiths; 20 quarter-casks brandy, 22 packages, Order.

Albion, from Mauritius: 14,804 bags sugar, J. Frazer and Co.

Bengal, from Java: 318 bags rice, 92 bags pepper, F. G. Lender and Co.; 143 bags coffee, 202 bags pepper, 4034 bags sugar, 69 bags sago, 3608 bags rice, Order.

Pioneer, from Adelaide: 375 quarters wheat, Order.

Amy Robsart, from Port Mackay: 83 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

EXPORTS.—November 26.

Tui Lau, for S.S. Islands: 4 packages tobacco, A. W. Sutton; 2 cases, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 2 hogsheads treacle, Colonial Sugar Company; 6 bags coffee, 4 bags sugar, 12 packages, Fraser and Co.; 12 packages, J. Barlow; 20 bags rice, 5 packages beer, 1 case, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 5 cases wine, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.; 108 packages wine and spirits, 30 cwt. sugar, 10 boxes candles, 15 cases kerosene, 30 packages tea, 20 cases axes, 25 pieces machinery, 20 bundles wire, 297 pieces pig iron, 3 kegs powder, 1 case matches, 12 sets chests, 15 ovens and covers, 160 bags flour, 65 packages provisions, 12 grindstones, 15 boxes soap, 11 kegs nails, 10 anchors, 48 iron pots, 16 oars, 2 cases muskets, 1 cask bullets, 247 packages general merchandise, Rabone, Feez, and Co.

Florence Irving (s.), for Brisbane: 16 barrels currants, 50 packages tea, 40 boxes raisins, Parbury, Brothers; 2 kegs tobacco, 8 casks biscuit, E. Molesworth; 2 packages tobacco, 3 packages guns, F. Korff; 3 cases kerosene, 20 packages apples, 6 cases confectionery, Hoffnung and Co.; 20 cases brandy, 5 packages, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 150 cases geneva, 15 bags sugar, 9 packages, Frazer and Co.; 1 case guns, 8 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 1 case, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 80 cases jam, J. Bros; 22 cases, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 2 cases, Jacobs and Co.; 35 packages drapery, Willis, Lloyd, and Co.; 6 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 42 packages, W. Lawrence; 102 bars 13 bundles iron, 6 boiler-plates, 5 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 4 cases drugs, M. A. Worms and Co.; 12 packages tea, Keele and Co.; 64 bags rice, 43 packages, Broomfield and Whitaker; 8 cases boots, 1 bale leather, 1 package, W. E. Davey; 10 cases wine, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.; 50 boxes corn flour, 10 cases sarsaparilla, 50 boxes pegs, 28 packages, M. Moss and Co.; 60 bags rice, A. Fairfax and Co.; 31 boxes tea, D. Mitchell and Co.; 243 bags sugar, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 1 case strychnine, 4 cases acid, 1 case, Elliott, Brothers; 1 case, Commercial Bank; 375 bars iron, City Iron Works; 12 hogsheads tar, Gas Co.; 1 case, Cohen, Brothers; 3 stoves, 1 package, J. Keep; 3 cases, W. Friend and Co.; 10 casks biscuits, Hardie and Mitchell; 2 cases, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 2 packages, Myers and Cantor; 1 case, C. J. Muller and Co.; 40 bags flour, R. Towns and Co.; 6 packages, S. de Lissa; 1 package, Cowan and Co.; 2 packages, E. Row and Co.; 21 cases fruit, T. Johnson; 101 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 1 package, Colonial Sugar Co.; 21 bags potatoes, 13 packages, Ross and Co.; 1 case, Jacobs, Brothers; 7 kegs butter, 3 cases, Blow and Walsh; 2 cases, T. James; 10 cases fruit, Isbester; 5 cases fruit, W. M'Keown; 21 cases fruit, 11 kegs butter, F. Gibbon; 1 cask, Levick and Co.; 1 case, Alderson and Sons; 2 cases, A. Friedman; 15 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 1 boat, 2 cases, T. and J. Skinner; 10 cases fruit, P. James; 3 packages, J. Hughes; 2 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 2 packages, W. G. Ainsworth; 3 packages, J. Cameron; 12 kegs butter, H. Prescott and Son; 15 cases fruit, R. Langley; 32 cases fruit, H. Hargraves; 3 cases, J. Wright; 2 packages, E. Vickery; 1 case, J. J. Moore; 2 kegs butter, J. Healy; 18 packages, Beilby and Scott; 1 bicycle, C. Verietti; 12 kegs butter, J. Graham; 6 kegs butter, 3 cases cheese, G. Whitton, 10 kegs butter, Yates and Smith.

Sea Shell, for Hongkong: 36 cases old metal, 83 pieces lead, 235 packages, Sun Kum On; 47 pieces lead, 57 oz. gold, 6 packages, Chen Ateak; 45 pieces lead, 61 packages, Sun Kum Ti; 92 pieces lead, 151 packages iron, &c., On Chong and Co.; 28 packages, Gee Ick; 21 oz. gold, Chee Fan; 245 tons coal, Parbury, Brothers; 5 packages, Tin War and Co.; 14 tierces beef, C. Bissett.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Auckland.—By the Alice Cameron, this day, at noon.

For Grafton.—By the Grafton (s.), at 7.30 p.m. and by the New England (s.), at 7.30 p.m.

For Hobart Town and Eden.—By the City of Hobart (s.), on Tuesday, at 8.30 a.m.

ROYAL MAIL NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for public information that the Mails will be made up for dispatch per WONGA WONGA, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, closing at 2 p.m., for transmission via New Zealand and San Francisco, and that the following rates of postage will be chargeable, viz.:—

For United Kingdom: Letters, 6d per ½ oz.; newspapers, 2d each.

For United States, all parts of North and South America, and intermediate places beyond New Zealand: Letters, 6d per ½ oz.; newspapers, 2d each.

For New Zealand: Letters, 3d per ½ oz.; newspapers, 1d each.

The rates charged as above for the United Kingdom and New Zealand will prepay correspondence to its destination; it is, however, at present uncertain whether such will be the case with regard to the United States and intermediate places beyond New Zealand.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, November 26: Wonga Wonga (s.), 682 tons, Captain Stewart, for Auckland.

The Lady Young (s.) left Sandridge Railway Pier at 2.10 p.m. on the 23rd instant, passed through Port Phillip Heads at 5.30 p.m., Cape Schank at 7.20 p.m., rounded Wilson's Promontory at 4.40 a.m. on the 24th, Gabo Island at 1 a.m. on the 25th, Montague Island at 10.30 a.m., Cape St. George at 7.15 p.m., passed through Port Jackson Heads at 6.30 a.m. on the 26th, and arrived alongside the A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf at 7.30 a.m. Experienced, [illegible] Port Phillip Heads to Wilson's Promontory, strong S.S.W. [illegible], with cross sea and cloudy weather; from Wilson's Promontory to Gabo Island, fresh S.E. winds; from Gabo Island to [illegible] St. George, fresh northerly wind; remainder of the [illegible] light northerly winds with fine weather throughout. [illegible] City of Adelaide (s.), on the 24th, five miles north of the Ram Head [illegible]

The cargo [illegible] of the Hunter (s.), consists of 187 kegs butter, 6 cases and 127 loose cheeses, 400 bags bark, 25 bags bacon, 64 [illegible] 26 hides, 3 casks tallow, 123 bales wool, 10 bales bags copper [illegible] maizena, 4 horses, and sundries. leather, 420 ca[illegible]

The Egmont (s.), left Rockhampton at 8.30 a.m. on the 23rd instant; passed Cape Capricorn at 3 p.m., Cape Moreton at 0.30 a.m. on the 25th, Smoky Cape at 11.30 p.m., Seal Rocks at 9 a.m. on the 26th; entered Sydney Heads at 10 p.m., and arrived at the wharf at 11 p.m. Experienced light and fresh northerly winds and fine weather to Seal Rocks, thence strong southerly and high sea.

The Dandenong (s.) left Port Phillip Heads at 8 p.m. on the 24th instant; arrived in Twofold Bay at 8 a.m. on the 26th; sailed again for Sydney at 9 a.m. Passed Cape St. George at 10 p.m. same day, and arrived in Sydney at 9 a.m. on the 27th. Experienced light variable weather to Ram Head, moderate southerly winds to Bateman's Bay, and light variable weather the remainder of the passage. Passed the A.S.N. Co.'s steamer City of Adelaide at 10 a.m. on the 25th, twenty-eight miles N.E. of Wilson's Promontory.

The barque Kate left Auckland on the 16th November, with a light north wind and thick rainy weather; 17th, at 7 p.m., wind hauled to the southward; passed the North Cape at 11 p.m. on the 18th; from thence to the 22nd steady east and NNE. breeze; at 3 p.m., same date, a heavy WNW. gale set in, with a heavy confused sea for twenty-four hours, thence light winds and fine weather.

The Samuel, for Sydney, was loading at Mauritius on the 15th October.

The whaling barque Waterwitch, of Hobart Town, 2 months out, clean, put into port on Saturday, having carried away her rudder head. She anchored in Watson's Bay and will resume her voyage as soon as the necessary repairs are effected. She does not report any whalers as being spoken, with the exception of the Faraway, of Sydney, on the 21st instant, with 60 tuns black oil.

The clipper ship Onward arrived last evening from Melbourne, after a splendid run of three days, having sailed on the 24th instant. She is originally from Hongkong, and brings on a portion of her chow chow cargo.

The Pacific left Townsville on the 9th instant. Carried moderate S E. weather to the Percy Island, which was passed on the 11th, and light east winds thence to the Capricorn Group on the 16th; on the 17th a strong gale baffling from N.E. to east with thick weather and high sea, vessel working up Hervey's Bay under double-reefed sails; at 4 p.m., Burnet Reef bore east 5 miles, gale increasing, and heading ship off on both tacks carrying a press of canvas to work off lee shore; 7 p.m., the lead showed 9 fathoms, and shortly afterwards 6 fathoms, the vessel evidently nearing the land; 10 p.m., a severe squall struck her, throwing her on her beam ends, carrying away foretopmast and topsail-yard, and blowing out of the bolt ropes the fore-topsail, jib, and fore-staysail, and splitting mainsail, main-staysail, and middle-staysail, and washing nearly everything off the decks, the water being over the combing of the hatches,—by great exertion a cen warp of 120 fathoms, and stream anchor was got out and let go, and this checked her head to sea and she righted; both bower anchors were then let go and cables reeved to the end, and with good siding tackles and chocks to windlass, the vessel rode out the gale in 5 fathoms with a breaking sea; at 2 a.m. on the 18th instant the wind moderated, and daylight showed the beach about a third of a mile distant; 7 a.m., light S.W. wind sprang up, purchased anchors, and got off the land; rounded Breaksea Spit on the 20th, and arrived at Sydney on the 26th. A three-masted steamer was anchored off the Richmond Bar on the 23rd, and a large quantity of drift timber and cedar logs were seen about 20 miles off the land between Richmond River and Newcastle. The Royal Duke was passed off the third island of the Cumberland Group on the 14th bound north. The Pacific brings a full cargo of wool, tallow, and hides.

The brig Albion, from Mauritius, on the 6th October, with a full cargo of sugar, arrived yesterday. She reports having experienced strong S.E. winds for eight days after leaving, and very variable weather since with the wind principally from the eastward. No vessels have been sighted.

The Diamantina (s.), left Macleay River on the 25th November at 10 a.m. and Port Macquarie on the 26th at 10.30 a.m., and arrived in Sydney on the 27th at 1 p.m. She experienced strong southerly winds with heavy cross sea. Passed the steamers Florence Irving and Belmore in the Manning Bight bound North. Her cargo consists of 700 bags maize, 40 hides, 7 tons sugar, 30 tons concrete, 2 coops fowls and sundries.

The barque Bengal, from Melbourne, is originally from Java, and brings on a portion of her cargo.

The Amy Robsart, from Port Mackay, arrived yesterday with jibboom gone, which was carried away a few days since; she has had to contend against very heavy adverse gales since her departure.

A match was made on Saturday night at the City Wine Vaults between W. Hickey and Rush, to take place on the 17th December, for £100 aside, to be pulled in light skiffs.

NEWCASTLE.

DEPARTURES.

November 25.—Varuna, ship, Clare, for Bombay, with 1625 tons coal, 98 sleepers.

November 25.—Flatworth, barque, Shepperd, for Java, with 500 tons coal.

November 25.—Camille, schooner, White, for Hobart Town, with 230 tons coal, 10 tons coke.

November 25.—Lass of Gawler, brig, Dixon, for Adelaide, with 510 tons coal.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

November 23.—Lady Denison, from Wanganui; Pilot, from Shoalhaven; Sarah, and Mary, from Hokitika; Annie Moore, from Riverton.

DEPARTURES.

November 22.—Springbok, for Newcastle.

November 23.—Ann, for Newcastle.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—November 26.

60 cases jam, W. Hezlett
5 cases drapery, D. Jones and Co.
6 cases jewellery and fancy goods, Jacobs and Co.
50 cases salt, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co
2 cases jewellery, 1 case mirrors, 6 cases perfumery, Hamburgher, Brothers
1 case drapery, Alcock, Brothers
1 case leather, Jones and Flanagan
4 cases drapery, A. M'Arthur and Co.
1 case drapery, Hobson and Whiting
2 cases drapery, W. and S. Gardiner
2 cases drapery, Young and Lark
3 cases pipes and jewellery, S. Hoffnung and Co.
1 case jewellery, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.
1 case lampware, G. Wright
9 cases drapery, Prince, Ogg, and Co.
1 case drapery, Reading, Son, and Steffanoni
16 casks soda ash, A. J. Caraher
7 cases drapery, Farmer and Co.
1 case jewellery, Berens and Seligman
8 cases drapery, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.
1 case plate, Hardy, Brothers
25 packages ling fish, 1 roll belt, Caird, Paterson, and Co.
7 cases drapery, Thompson and Giles
6 cases drapery, Keep and Parsons
2 cases elastic web, Alderson and Sons
7 cases drapery, Cable and Tickle
1 case millinery, H. Moore
66 packages dried fruits, A. Fairfax and Co.
1 case drapery, W. Saber
1 case drapery, A. M'Arthur and Co.
4 cases drapery, R. Gray and Son
7 cases tinfoil, Feez and Birrell
8 cases drapery, J. B. Tickle
50 boxes candles, 40 cases biscuits, W. H. Ariell
2 cases drapery, Moore, Henderson, and Bowcher
457 bars 145 bundles iron, T. Collins
1 case drapery, F. B. Palmer and Co.
1 case jewellery, 1 case stationery, G. Moss
30 cases provisions, 9 cases raisins, J. R. Cattell and Co.
2 cases woollens, S. Symonds
2 cases stationery, Union Bank
1 case hardware W. Caper
1 box boots, Dangar, Gedye, and Co.
1 package indiarubber, Lassetter and Co.
50,000 feet timber, Grant and Curtiss
1 case drapery, Perry, Brothers
3 packages leather, M. Molony.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

November 26.

Queensland.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.
Cardwell	Calm. Cloudy	
Townsville	SE. Cloudy	
Bowen	SE. Dull	
Port Mackay	SE. Cloudy	
Clermont	NW. Cloudy	
Waverley	Calm. Fine	
Nebo	Calm. Cloudy	
Rockhampton	Calm. Fine	
Hawkwood	Calm. Fine	
Maryborough	Calm. Fine	
Gayndah	Calm. Fine	
Roma	W. Dull	
Brisbane	SW. Fine	
Toowoomba	NW. Dull	
N. S. Wales.		
Tenterfield	NW. Thunderstorm	NW. Showery
Grafton	Calm. Fine.	NE. Cloudy
Clarence Heads	W. Cloudy	W. Cloudy
Glen Innes	W. Thunderstorm	SW. Raining
Inverell	SW. Thunderstorm	SW. Raining
Port Macquarie	NE. Fine	W. Raining
West Kempsey	Calm. Fine	NW. Raining
Armidale	N. Raining	W. Raining
Tamworth	Calm. Raining	Calm. Cloudy
Gunnedah	SW., strong. Raining	W. Cloudy
Narrabri	SE. Raining	SE. Cloudy
Muswellbrook	NW. Cloudy	NW. Showery
Murrurundi	NW. Raining	W. Cloudy
Singleton	W. Raining	W. Cloudy
Maitland	W. Cloudy	S. Raining
Port Stephens	NW. Cloudy, no sea	NW. Thunderstorm
Newcastle	NW. Cloudy, dull	S., strong. Raining
Barrenjoie	NW. Dull	S. Dull
Windsor	S. Cloudy	E. Fine
Sydney	NW. Fine	S. Fine
South Head	NW. Cloudy, no sea	S. Fine. No sea
Wollongong	S. Squally, showery	SSE., fresh. Calm
Kiama	SSE., strong. Raining	SE., strong. Showery
Jervis Bay	SSE., gale. Raining	SE., strong. Showery
Goulburn	W., fresh. Fine	W. Fine
Braidwood	SW. Fine	SW. Fine
Araluen	S. Like rain	SE. Cloudy
Moruya	S. Raining	SE. Cloudy
Queanbeyan	Calm. Cloudy	W. Fine
Bombala	NW. Showery	NW. Dull
Cooma	SSW. Fine	W. Fine
Eden	SW., half gale. Shower	SW., strong. Fine
Yass	Calm. Cloudy	SW. Fine.
Gundagai	NE. Cloudy	NE. Fine
Tumut	SW. Cloudy	SW. Fine
Kiandra	W. Fine	W. Fine
Albury	W., strong. Fine	W., boisterous. Fine
Mount Victoria	W., strong. Cloudy	W. Fine
Bathurst	W. Cloudy	SSE. Fine
Mudgee	NW. Cloudy	SW. Fine
Cassilis	E. Cloudy	SW. Fine
Merriwa	NW. Cloudy	SW. Fine
Dubbo	NE. Fine	NE., strong. Fine
Orange	S. Showery	S. Fine
Forbes	W. Fine	SW. Fine
Grenfell	SW. Fine	SW. Fine
Young	W. Cloudy	SW. Dull
Wagga Wagga	NE., strong. Fine	W., strong. Fine
Urana	W. Fine	W., strong. Fine
Deniliquin	WSW. Fine	WSW., strong. Fine
Hay	SW. Fine	W. Fine
Moulamein	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Balranald	SSW. Fine	SSW., strong. Fine
Euston	SW., strong. Cloudy	WSW., strong. Cloudy
Wentworth	SW. Fine	SW. Fine
Victoria.		
Melbourne	W. Boisterous	
Queenscliff	W. Fine	
Cape Schank	W. Cloudy	
Cape Otway	W. Squally	
Portland	WSW. Raining	
S. Australia.		
Guichen Bay	SW., strong. Stormy	
Adelaide	SW., fresh. Cloudy	
M'Donnell Bay	SW. by W. Cloudy.	

READING OF BAROMETER AND THERMOMETER, 9 A.M.

Barometer.—Melbourne, 29·982; Queenscliff, 30·02; Cape Schank, 29·73; Cape Otway, 29·714; Portland, 30·040; Guichen Bay, 30·101; Adelaide, 30·078.

Thermometer.—Melbourne, 55·2; Queenscliff, 60°; Cape Schank, 58°; Cape Otway, 52°; Portland, 58°; Guichen Bay 60·2; Adelaide, 60·1.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

November 25.—Belliqueuse, French war steamer, from King George's Sound; Nord Brabant (s.), from San Francisco; [illegible], from Newcastle.

November 26.—James Fernier, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURE.

November 26.—Omeo (s.), for Newcastle.

GRAFTON.

ARRIVAL.

November 26.—Helen M'Gregor (s.), from Sydney.

BRISBANE.

DEPARTURE.

November 26.—City of Brisbane (s.), for Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

Date.	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
Nov. 26.	8.30 a.m.	N.W.	Light, and cloudy.
	Noon.	S.	Strong and showery.
	5 p.m.	S.E.	Moderate, and cloudy.
Nov. 27.	8.30 a.m.	S.	Light, and cloudy.
	Noon.	S.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.E.	Moderate, and ditto.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10 h. 4 m. 46 s.
Magnetic variation 9° 35' 50" East. 5th October, 1870.
The time Ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1 h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2 h. 55 m. 14 s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32. Faht., and to Mean Sea Level.
Velocity of Wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force deduced from velocity.
Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches.
Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy Sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

November 25th, 1870. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy Sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29·966	73·1	63	W.	4	0·1	2	0·00	1·0
P.M. 3	·811	74·7	66	NE.	17	1·4	10		
" 9	·801	76·3	41	NNW.	14	1·0	1		2·5
Mean	29·869	74·7	56·7		12	0·8	4·3		3 3

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·246.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 82·8 | Sun—maximum .... 115·0
Minimum .... 57·5 | Grass—minimum .... 53·5

Thermometer with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum, 126·0 at 12·20 a.m.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m. 68·1.

Total rainfall from January 1st to November 26th = 55·85 inches. Annual average of the preceding eleven years = 49·81 inches.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR NOVEMBER 28TH, 1870.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
Sun	4.44	6.52	Full Moon	8th
Moon	9·57 a.m.	11.41 p.m.	Last quarter	16th
Mercury	4.56 a.m.	7·2 p.m.	New Moon	23rd
Venus	4.42 a.m.	6.54 p.m.	First quarter	30th
Mars	1·6 a.m.	12.24 p.m.		
Jupiter	8.14 p.m.	6. 0 a.m.	Moon's age, 5·0 days.	
Saturn	6.22 a.m.	8.26 p.m.		

High water at Fort Denison, a.m. 11h. 51m.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS,
arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.
Only eight of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

Stations.	Distance from coast in miles.	Height above sea in feet.	Barometer.	Tempera. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Max.	Min.	Rain in Inches.
			At 9 a.m.—Nov. 26, 1870.					For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.		
Tenterfield	85		—	—	—	NW.	4·0	64·8	53·0	0·00
Narrabri	182		—	—	—	SE.	4·0	85·4	—	0·21
Armidale	82	3278	29·709	66·[illegible]	—	N.	1·0	76·2	56·1	
P. M'Quarie	0		—	—	—	NE.	1·0	97·3	65·5	9·00
Cassilis	140		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	—	62·2	0·03
Dubbo	230		—	—	—	NE.	16·0	82·9	—	0·00
Mus'elbr'k	96		—	—	—	NW.	4·0	86·8	61·3	0·00
Mudgee	120		—	—	—	WNW.	9·0	80·9	62·0	0·00
W. Maitl'd	16		—	—	—	W.	1·0	104·2	61·4	0·00
Newcastle	1	109	29·714	72·7	63	WNW.	4·0	78·5	66·8	0·00
Orange	132	2801	—	—	—	S.	4·0	72·4	67·[illegible]	0·05
Bathurst	100	2333	30·072	60·0	93	W.	16·0	83·6	56·0	0·00
Sydney	5	155	29·735	74·7	62	NW.	0·1	82·8	69·9	0·00
Wentw'rth	520		—	—	—	SW.	0·4	85·3	—	0·00
W'll'gong	0		—	—	—	S.		80·5	61·9	
Goulburn	57	2129	29·895	61·8	62	W.	0·7	78·0	57·8	0·00
Deniliquin	278	410	30·131	56·6	75	WSW	9·0	89·1	49·7	0·03
Kiandra	64	4640	30·006	46·2	75	W.	1·0	62·2	44·8	0·10

H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1870.

It has been sneeringly told Mr. Samuel that he has angled for protectionist support by adjusting his tariff so as to give a little encouragement to local industry, and that thus, while professing to be the free-trade champion, he has manœuvred to get the assistance of its strongest opponents. "To run with the hare and hold with the hounds" is not generally successful in political life. A distinct, clearly-defined, and well-sustained policy is generally that which wins the public admiration, even when for a time it may not command support. We are not able to read motives, and do not pretend to that omniscient insight which seems to come naturally to the most confident of hon. members; but we have the Treasurer's assurance that his intention has been revenue, and that if his proposals will indirectly have a protective tendency, it has been an incident of the tariff, and not its purpose. In the absence of proof to the contrary we are bound to accept his statement; but the test will be found in his not insisting on any tax which would discourage importations, and so defeat the purpose of obtaining revenue.

We entirely agree, however, with a remark recently made by Mr. Parkes, which was to the effect that there were comparatively few industries in this colony which could be reasonably protected—that to protect industry generally by a small tax on all articles was absurd, and that the best way to give State support to local labour, wherever it was proper to be done at all, was by bounties.

No such bounty ought to be given until it had been shown to be expedient. If it can be proved that this industry is natural to the colony—that it works up an article of local production—that there is a fair probability of its production on terms of equal competition with all the world, after the first initiatory difficulties incident to the establishment of a new industry are overcome, there may be a *prima facie* case for some assistance from the national purse. It may be in certain cases worth the while of the whole community to subscribe a small sum to establish permanently a fresh form for the investment of capital and the employment of labour. For there can be no doubt that the community gains by the variety of employments, provided they are all in a healthy and natural condition, and do not require perpetual taxation to keep them going. Such variety furnishes scope for the natural variety of talent in the native population, and also makes the country more attractive to immigrants of various classes and various countries. People would be shy of coming to a country which is only a sheep-walk or only a farm, feeling that in a land of such monotonous pursuits there would be no scope for their special aptitudes; but educated and skilled persons looking out for a new home would be attracted to a country where the variety of occupations seemed to offer them a reasonable chance of finding something adapted to their peculiarities.

But while this variety is undoubtedly an advantage it might be purchased too dearly if for the sake of it we sacrificed the natural industry of the colony. The wise policy is undoubtedly to give the widest possible scope to that which is primary, and to superadd that which is secondary as far as can be done judiciously. But whenever the State is asked to go out of its way to interfere with private industry, it should be made quite clear that the case is one deserving such interference. It has often been remarked that well-meant philanthropy has caused a great deal of poverty, and dried up the springs of self reliance, and it is equally true that a well-meant interference with industry may prove its ruin, may supersede the necessity for the use of caution, skill, and economy, and lead to an improvident waste of national resources.

When men begin to pull at the public purse they lose all conscience, and the most selfish schemes are disguised under a thin coating of patriotism. Whenever the public money is given away the gift is sure to be abused, and the greatest vigilance is always required to check such abuses. Under cover of patronising local industry, many schemes for personal aggrandisement will be launched. Those who have a property to sell, or who want to get employment at wages beyond their worth, will work the oracle with enthusiasm, and any scheme for giving bounties, will require to be most narrowly watched. Still it would be better than altering the tariff with a view to protection, because it would not disturb the trade of the country, or discourage the use of the port. We should pay for our experiments, but we should make the payment direct, we should know how much it costs, and where the money goes to, and we should be in possession of some figures to show how far the money purchased its value.

It is impossible that we can have protection in any shape without paying for it. It must cost us something and it is better that we should know what that cost is than have the secret disguised. If we protect by means of a tariff, no particular sum of money will appear on the Estimates as the cost of encouraging local industry, but none the less will the sum have been really paid. We cannot divert industry from its natural course, or artifically enhance the price of commodities without thereby imposing a tax on some or all of the community. And in the case of those articles that are not of general consumption we make the tax a special one. We make the consumers of a particular article pay the loss incurred in the establishment of that particular industry. But if industries are to be encouraged for national purposes, it seems only reasonable that the cost of doing so should be paid out of the national purse, and not out of individual purses. And this is the more obviously just in limited communities where it is impossible to develope every kind of industry, and where a tariff tax would in many cases simply be class taxation on special sets of consumers, and often devolving upon them in a way which would prevent their redistributing the burden upon others.

The application of the bounty system, if ever it comes, ought to be preceded by a fair inquiry into the merits of every particular case to which it is to be applied. We have at present no Department of Trade, and little or no public information as to trade. The real facts as to colonial industry have never been sufficiently inquired into or disclosed. Vague statements and general assertions, coming mostly from interested parties, are the food that has nourished public opinion, and there are but few who trouble themselves to understand anything outside the range of their own business. The industry of the colony has never formed a subject of thorough official investigation, and at the present time any legislation intended to patronise it will be adopted in the dark. The effect of the ad valorem duties, for instance, on the industry of the colony has never been inquired into by the Legislature, nor is any one in a position to state, with a confidence due to a knowledge of facts, what will be the effect of the proposed specific duties. We experiment at hazard, and generally accept as the results the declarations made by the noisiest members of the community.

The rule of General Grant over the American Republic is not perfectly satisfactory, even to his own friends. There are great complaints. The people think and say that he is not the man they took him to be. General Sherman found himself to be surprised in his estimate by the Vicksburg campaign. From his sincere tribute of admiration we infer that he was conscious of having underrated his superior officer. He discovered more than he expected. A large section of the people of the United States find that they expected more than they discover. They supposed that Providence had revealed to them, amid the flash and shock of battle, a man who could rule—a man with strong defined purpose, and a steady hand to steer the tossing vessel of the State; but they find that the man of their choice does not possess aptitude for elaboration of ideas, and careful adaptation of means to ends such as may be expected to produce a large and vigorous political policy in Civil administration. The people were so busy in draping out their hero with the qualities they thought meet for a hero, that they gave little or no heed to his own honest words respecting his intentions, and have, therefore, themselves to thank if, as one of their writers expresses it, the President resembles "the commander of an army in time of peace." The course of duty he laid down for himself was simple enough, and unambitious enough. He was to watch over the faithful administration of the Government; to see that the taxes were honestly collected—that the disbursements were honestly made—that economy was strictly enforced—and that the laws were everywhere obeyed, good and bad. There was another particular in which he is willing to carry out the parallel, and to which a large section of the American people take exception, because it brings about a state of things in the American Constitution never contemplated by Washington Jefferson, Hamilton, or Franklin, the creators thereof. As it is the duty of a military commander in America to obey the Civil power, so it is the duty of the President to follow, without hesitation, the wishes of Congress. The men of his own party are unremitting in their attempts to prove to him the uncustomariness, inconvenience, and danger of this position, and they urge him to grasp the helm and steer in search of some port;—but with little success.

It may be supposed that, if his mind—rately acting from any habit of wide generalization—permits him not to conceive a policy, as some of his critics maintain, he is permitted the resource of rulers intellectually ungifted; that is to say, he can select from those beneath him men who have sufficient discernment to conceive, and strength of will to execute a policy. The President's selection, however, does not seem to be very admirable. Mr. Boutwell, the Secretary of the Treasury, does not appear to be a man to command respect, nor do the heads of the departments severally or together show themselves competent to direct. Their want of political forecast is therefore leading to a change in the Constitution initiated by Andrew Johnson, in which the power of the President is being yielded to and exercised by Congress.

A glance at the proceedings of the last session, at Washington, does not serve to impress spectators with the political wisdom of the Secretary to the Treasurer—the chief adviser of the President, and the equivalent in America of the First Lord of the Treasury in England. It has been said with truth that it might have been foretold of most political leaders that they would expend their whole energy on a restoration of the currency, or on a reduction of the taxes, confident that, if these were once settled, the financial situation would be secure. But Mr. Boutwell's financial instincts led him in another direction. His whole purpose was to redeem the national debt. Every idea was sacrificed to this. He sought even to dispossess the nation of the appliances of reproduction to gratify this passion. His claim to public favour was to be the minishment of the public debt by whatever means it could be brought about; and the better the means was disguised from the people, by the cloak of indirect taxation the stronger the appeal to the voting public. The President had shadowed forth some sort of a policy with respect to the currency, to the reduction of taxation, to reform in the practice and economy of the Civil Service, to a reform in the tariff; but he received no help in these matters from the Secretary of the Treasury, whose faith was in ledgers and cash-books, not in the principles of political economists.

It will not be considered surprising that one who is satisfied that such sources of information should perceive no distinction between reduction of taxation and reform of taxation. In this, as well as in other respects, there was a conplete misconception of principles generally admitted; and the President, as well as his adviser, fall under the displeasure of their own friends. The reformers had calculated upon the assistance of both in breaking down the huge monopolies which the central Government had created and was engaged in supporting, and whose corrupt influence was felt at every step, "blasting all attempts at honest legislation," but they found themselves forsaken, opposed, disappointed.

What has been done with respect to reconstruction? Simply that which is a violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution. The powers originally reserved by the Constitution to the States are in future to be held by them only on good behaviour, and at the sufferance of Congress. Their original basis and protection no longer exist, and if they offered any real protection against the assumption of supreme and uncontrolled power by the central Government, that protection is at an end. Yet Mr. Boutwell offered no bar to this deviation from established rule. He acted as though he considered the greatest responsibilities of his office to be financial, and therefore confined himself to departmental activity, in which line of conduct he seems to have been followed by the rest of the cabinet. In consequence of this, the tendency in the Legislature to gather into its own hands the powers of the Executive and Judiciary, has been strengthened, and that part of the nation which looked with hope to the gradual building up, under General Grant, of the Presidential authority, until the vigour and success of his administration overawed the Senate, and carried away the House of Representatives by the sheer strength of popular applause, is grievously disappointed. All these warm hopes which illumined the election of November, 1868, had faded away by December, 1869. It was then clear that "the Administration was marked by no distinctive character. No peculiar elevation, no broad policy, no commanding dignity, indicated the beginning of a new era. The old type of politician was no less powerful than under other Presidents. The Administration was not prepared for a contest with Congress, and at the last moment it was still without a purpose, without followers, without a head."

This complaint is justified whichever way we look—either to the domestic or the foreign policy of the United States. In respect to a foreign policy it may be observed that the mind of America has for a long time been made up, to absorb all neighbouring territory, North and South. This object has been steadily kept in view, especially of late years by Mr. Seward, with whom the President was understood to be in complete sympathy. This policy is now abandoned. It is determined that the absorption shall take place to the North, not tropically. Under Mr. Seward the northern absorption was to be left to the natural course of events. Under the present Administration—rather under the dominant influence of the Senate—the disputed claim on England is to be kept open until it can be used as an instrument to force the cession of Canada. This policy, as we understand it, does not express the views and mind of the President; but "is accepted by him as a matter in regard to which the Executive was not consulted and had no voice."

Supreme Court.—Business This Day.—Master's Office, at 11 a.m.: Collins v. Fitzgerald, receiver's eleventh account and two taxations.

The Free Library.—Advices have been forwarded to the Government acknowledging the receipt of £600, remitted to London for the purchase of books for the Free Public Library; so that no doubt before long a valuable addition will be made to the volumes now on the shelves of this excellent and popular institution.

Hope of Petersham Division, Sons of Temperance.—This society held its first anniversary soirée on Thursday evening last, November 24th, at the Old Woolpack Inn, long since defunct as a public-house, the head-quarters of the division. About 150 persons sat down to tea in the long-room, which had been most beautifully decorated for the occasion. After doing justice to the good things provided the company retired for a short time, and upon reassembling the grand worthy patriarch of the order, Mr. J. Roseby, took the chair. He warmly congratulated the division upon the progress it had made during the year, and in the course of his remarks mentioned that the order in New South Wales numbered over 10,000 members. Having to return immediately to Sydney on urgent business he nominated Mr. H. B. Lee to occupy the chair during the remainder of the evening. The R. S. read the annual report, from which it appeared that the division numbered over 130 members, and that the funds to their credit in the Savings Bank was about £150. Addresses were then delivered by Mr. Lee, the Rev. T. Roseby, and Mr. Hensen, interspersed with songs by Mr. J. Davis, and Mrs. Cooper, and recitations by Messrs. W. Allen, Sinclair, and R. Young. The performances of all were received with every demonstration of approval. The National Anthem brought the proceedings to a close soon after 10 o'clock, all expressing themselves highly pleased with the evening's entertainment.

English and Australian Copper Company (Limited).—At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders, held at the London Tavern, on Thursday, the 6th day of October, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That this meeting do empower and require the directors in accordance with the provision for that purpose especially contained in the deed of settlement to borrow and take up on mortgage of the real estate and chattels real and personal belonging to the company, or of such part or parts thereof as the directors may seem most proper and advantageous, or on debentures for such term of years and at such rate of interest as the directors may determine, any sum or sums of money not exceeding £30,000."

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[From our Correspondents.]

MELBOURNE.

Saturday.

Reinforcements of the police have been sent to the Kilmore district, where the navvies on strike have assumed a threatening attitude; no acts of violence have, however, been committed by them.

The French war steamer Belliqueuse remains here seven days for repairs and supplies.

Superintendent Lyttleton has been called upon to reply to certain charges made against him in a petition to Parliament by a constable.

Flying Dutchman is the favourite for the Ballarat Cup at 5 to 1; Croydon, 6 to 1; Duke of Montrose, 7 to 1; Strop, 10 to 1.

Mr. Priestly, accountant of the National Bank, writes an explanatory letter to the *Argus* respecting his dealings with Mr. Fisher; and Messrs. Wright Brothers also follow the same course.

Kelly, lately cast in £1000 damages for breach of promise, has applied for a new trial; judgment is reserved.

The following crews have been matched against Sydney in the race to come off on Saltwater River on 21st December next:—Greenwood, stroke; Gair, No. 1; Gomm, No. 2; and Bufford, No. 3. They contest with the Ballarat maiden crew on Wednesday.

Markets closed dull.

Weather, unsettled.

QUEENSCLIFF.

Saturday.

Arrived.—Alexandra (s.), from Adelaide; Tamar (s.), from Launceston.

HOBART TOWN.

Saturday.

In a severe gale a boat was capsized in the river; a man and boy were in the water for twenty minutes and were then rescued by the crew of the Osmanli whaler.

Sailed.—Swordfish, for Adelaide.

ADELAIDE.

Saturday.

Mr. Hutton continues to improve.

Weather cold with sign of rain.

The news from the gold-diggings is very favourable.

The corn market is very dull.

The barque Tamar has returned to port.

Female Immigrants.—It will be remembered that some months ago, the Colonial Secretary (the Hon. Charles Cowper, C.M.G.) forwarded instructions to the agent for the colony in England to select—in conjunction with the Emigration Commissioners in London—female domestic servants of good character who might be willing to emigrate to this colony, and to provide for their voyage to this port. We understand that arrangements have been made in London for the transmission of the first batch of immigrants of this character, passages having been taken for a limited number in the fine ship Sobraon. It is reported that there is considerable difficulty in inducing well-trained respectable young women to emigrate to the colonies; and while the demand for domestic servants continues so great as has been represented in England, it is scarcely likely that the colonies will attract any considerable number of eligible servants. It will be a real advantage to the colony, however, if we can obtain a constant influx of immigration of this character, even though it be inadequate to the present requirements of the community; and the moral character of the girls will probably be best preserved by voyaging in small companies and first-class ships.

The Prince Alfred Yacht Club.—The match for Mr. Strickland's cup and a club prize for the second was sailed again on Saturday last, in consequence of paucity of wind on the 12th instant preventing the yachts completing the course prior to 7 p.m. The handicap was the same as on the former occasion, viz.:—Australian, J. B. Graham, scratch; Eva, W. Andrews, 5 minutes; Josephine, C. Bell, 8 minutes; Ixion, T. Brown, 10 minutes; Orpheus, W. Howell, 10 minutes; Psyche, J. G. Harks, 15 minutes; Scud, H. Woolnough, 15 minutes; Foam, W. E. Langley, 17 minutes. Course, from flagship in Snail's Bay, round Lightship and back, thence round Fort Denison, and back to flagship. All yachts competing for the cup had to be sailed by owners and manned by members of the club, while for the club money any yacht sailed in accordance with the club rules was eligible. Orpheus, Ixion, and Foam did not compete at all, and Australian only for the club prize. About half-past 2 the yachts were in line, with topmasts housed and single-reefed mainsails. When the flag fell Josephine was the first to get off, and passing Australian before the latter gathered way, led to Goat Island, where Australian passed her to windward, Scud and Eva close astern, Psyche last. After getting from under the lee of the land, Australian was the first to catch the fresh southerly, and went away in her old style, speedily making a gap in the line. Scud took second place before reaching Fort Denison, Josephine and Eva making a close race for third place. At Bradley's Australian led by nearly half a minute from Scud, the pair increasing their lead from the rest of the fleet retained their relative positions to the lightship, which Australian rounded only a few seconds prior to Scud, the other three some distance astern. After a short board towards Camp Cove, Australian went about, confident in being able to weather Bradley's. Scud held on further in shore and thus lost a couple of minutes—a lead which Australian doubled before getting to Bradley's, improved upon during the remainder of the race, and finished nearly seven minutes ahead. Scud won the chief prize by eight minutes, and Australian the club money with any amount of time to spare. Eva came in a long time after Scud, leading Josephine by four seconds. Psyche, which seemed entirely out of trim and did not sail up to her usual form, finished last.

Accident.—About half-past 5 o'clock on Saturday evening last, a labouring man named John Stratton, residing in Long's-lane, fell over the rocks at the back of the Fort-street National School, and fronting Kent-street North, while under the influence of drink. The distance of the fall was about fourteen feet. It is believed that he was asleep on the edge of the rocks, and that having become restless he rolled over. He received a severe cut on the back of the head, and a number of slight bruises, neither of which, are, however, considered to be of a dangerous nature. Dr. Wright, who happened to be passing by at the time the accident occured, saw Stratton, who was conveyed to the Infirmary, where he is now progressing favourably.

Wrestling Match.—The great wrestling match for £100, between Robert Dick, of Sydney, and Jonathan Stables, of Newcastle, came off at the Albert Cricket Ground on Saturday afternoon, and resulted in the defeat of the Sydney man, after a most exciting and determined struggle. The contest created considerable public interest, and there could not have been less than two hundred spectators present during its progress. The wrestling was to be conducted according to the rules popularly supposed to prevail in Cumberland and Westmoreland; and the wrestlers during the preliminary portion of each grapple contorted their bodies in the most extraordinary way in order to comply with the said rules. Seven falls were to be given, and the man who gave the best four was to win. Dick was the favourite, although he had been obliged to waste considerably in order to come down to the specified weight—11 stone. The progress of the match showed that he had weakened himself too much in his training, for though he began well, and tossed his opponent about with ease, he was worn out before the wrestling was concluded, and was thrown by Stables three times in succession. The men took their stations at about 3 o'clock, E. Taylor being umpire for Dick, and John Stables for his brother Jonathan. The referee—Mr. J. Hunter—was chosen on the ground. The style of wrestling was very peculiar. Each man passed his left arm over his opponent's right, and his right arm round his opponent's waist, resting his chin upon the latter's right shoulder, and clasping hands behind his back. It seemed to be very difficult to get the grip, and much time was wasted by the caution of the players, who could not close easily. In every fall but two, a man had to go between the contestants, who gripped each other over his back. The first fall was scored to Dick, who lifted Stables up over his head and threw him down easily. The second fall was also credited to the Sydney man. Stables then put Dick down, and in the next close Dick was again victorious. The fifth close resulted in no advantage to either party, as both fell side by side. The next three falls were all given by Stables, and the last one was a very good struggle,—Dick being obliged to succumb, after a desperate tussle.

People's Concerts.—On Saturday evening another of those very excellent entertainments designated "people's concerts" was given at the Temperance Hall. Although the promoters of these concerts have done everything in their power to make them worthy of patronage, their efforts have of late not met with that support which they deserved. The attendance on Saturday evening was not nearly sufficient to prevent pecuniary loss to the Sons of Temperance, under whose auspices the concerts are given. It is unnecessary to do more than mention the names of the vocalists who took part in the concert to prove that it was everything that could have been desired. Amongst others who took part were Miss James, Miss Clara Lee, Mrs. G. F. Jackson, Messrs. Andrew Fairfax, G. F. Jackson, H. Ackland, H. Gooch; and Messrs. Sewell and Sinclair gave several recitations. Mrs. Callcott presided at the pianoforte. In the absence of Mr. W. M. Alderson, the Hon. J. B. Wilson occupied the chair.

OUR MELBOURNE LETTER.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

THE Treasurer, having almost without an effort surmounted the little preliminary obstacles placed in his way by the Opposition, is now making fair, if not rapid, progress with the Estimates. The two or three gentlemen who do the obstructive business get an occasional opportunity of falling foul of somebody or something in connection with particular votes, and thus lessen progress; but the House is with the Treasurer, and, according to present indications, the whole of the Supplies for the first six months of next year will be voted in a few days. The fear is that, when this business is finished, the members will exhibit a disposition to strike work, leaving some useful measures to the usual immolation at the close of a session.

On the eve of a general election we usually look for a little of that display of sagacity on the part of "children of this generation" which consists in providing for a good reception at the hands of that great power in the State known as "the working man." Hence we see amongst the measures for the consideration of the moribund Parliament, a working man's lien bill and the following notice of motion by a member who, a while ago, was in great disfavour by the Trades' Societies, but who knows how to win his way back to their confidence. This notice of motion may contribute to that particular object, but is not likely to lead to any other practical result.

"1. That in the opinion of this House immediate steps should be taken for the legalisation of the Eight-Hours system of labour.

"2. That this system should be applied to all workshops and manufactories.

"3. That it shall be made compulsory on all municipal corporations, borough councils, shire councils, road boards, and public companies.

"4. That power should be given to municipal and other corporate bodies (on requisition from a majority of any section of the trading community) to compel that particular section to close their places of business at such hour as may be determined upon by such majority.

"5. That a bill be brought in for the above purposes."

The resolutions in favour of payment of members, which have been introduced by a private member, will be followed by the introduction of a bill embodying the necessary provisions for giving effect to them. In order to render the measure acceptable to the Council and to those who have hitherto opposed the movement, it is not only proposed to limit the duration of the Act to three years so as to render fresh legislation necessary at the end of that time if found desirable, but another member has given notice that he will move, in committee, that the following clauses be inserted:—

"To provide that no payment be made until a poll of the electors has been taken to ascertain the views of the electors on the subject; such poll to be taken by the returning officers at the next and every ensuing general election.

"The electors to be provided with ballot-papers for and against payment. The returning-officer to have a special ballot-box for this purpose, and when a contest does not take place for a seat, the officer to take the votes upon this special subject."

The new Insolvency Bill of the Ministry has fared better than could have been expected. It has passed through committee in the Legislative Council, and comes up for the third reading to-morrow evening. The Chamber of Commerce have suggested a variety of amendments, some few of which have been adopted, but the majority of them they have consented to waive for the present lest the bill should be jeopardised, for everybody admits it to be a vast improvement on our present Act, and it will be possible to amend it in a future session in those particulars which experience may suggest.

The city presented the usual scene of excitement during the whole of Monday, the utmost eagerness being manifested to obtain scraps of news, although they were not vouchsafed beyond the fact that England remained neutral, until the newspapers began to issue their "Extraordinaries." In addition to the Press telegrams published on Monday, a very interesting and important addition appeared in Tuesday's papers in the shape of a telegram received from our Agent-General, and which had been forwarded to the Treasurer through Captain Gilmore, whom, as your readers are aware, our Government had stationed at Galle. There is no date to the telegram, but as it speaks of the bombardment of Paris having commenced on the 1st November, it must have been dispatched on that day, or early on the 2nd November, on which latter day the steamer left Galle. The assurance contained in the telegram, on the authority of Earl Granville, that there was no present probability that England would be involved in the war, has given great satisfaction, as also the promise that if war should be threatened, no effort will be spared to give us warning, as well as protection.

Captain Gilmore has returned by the mail steamer, conceiving that his presence at Galle was no longer a necessity. We have not yet learned, however, what, if any, arrangement has been made by him for the dispatch of a special steamer from Galle in case of the necessity for such a step arising. That his mission has not been a fruitless one is evident from the tenor of the telegram which reached him from Mr. Verdon on the very day of his departure from Galle. The newspapers, this morning, publish a telegram from Sydney, to the effect that your Government have received a telegram from the Home authorities, promising to comply with the request of the colonies, and send a special boat from Galle with the intelligence if England become involved in the war. This, however, is scarcely in accordance with what we have at present learned of the communications which have passed between our Agent-General and Captain Gilmore. When the last-named gentleman has reported himself and his proceedings to the Cabinet, we shall know more about it.

The revival of the discussion on the education question brings out again (as it always has done) the apparently irreconcilable differences between even the best of men, on the duties of the State and of religious bodies, as well as individual parents. Last year Mr. Fellows brought forward some resolutions in the Assembly for settling the educational difficulty by a subsidy to all schools, whether public or private, which complied with certain general conditions, and could show results which would satisfy the visiting Inspectors appointed by the Government. Very little was thought of this proposal at the time—in fact it was pooh-poohed. It would, however, appear that it had more supporters than was supposed, and that converts have been made to it since—among these is the Bishop of Melbourne. The Bishop is following up the discussion which he started in the *Argus* a week or more ago, and in another letter to that journal, published yesterday, he admits that he regarded Mr. Fellows's idea at first as wild and impracticable, but that a few weeks ago he heard it spoken of with approval by a minister of the Congregational Church, and that this led him to think about it, until he became a thorough convert to it. The Bishop argues that private enterprise can always successfully compete with the State in the production of any article of commerce, and that it would be advantageous to apply this rule of political economy to the schools. He contends that all who feel inclined should have the same opportunities of devoting themselves to the business of teaching, and that parents should have the opportunity of sending their children to whatever schools they prefer. The result, he contends, would be greater efficiency at a minimum of cost to the State. The Bishop is under no apprehension as to the supply of teachers and schools of as high a character as the vested schools under the existing system, for he falls back again upon the law of supply and demand, which he thinks will be quite sufficient to bring out good schoolmasters, many of them of a higher class than those which are raised by the present hot-house system, and which he says only deters many good men from entering upon the profession of teacher. The "bugbear" of Denominationalism, the Bishop promises to attack in his next letter. This correspondence is only an indication of the difficulty which the Government will inevitably encounter in bringing their new bill before Parliament; and even if hon. members do not sympathise with the views of the Bishop, they will be disposed to pay respect to his convictions, and perhaps gladly avail themselves of this as an excuse for further delay. At present it looks only too probable that the Assembly will exhibit either a want of ability or a want of will to deal with this or any other question involving serious thought or steady work; and that any excuse will be availed of to postpone such questions for the new Parliament to deal with them.

The Assembly of the Presbyterian Church has been in session for some days, and the proceedings have not always been characterised by Christian courtesy. In discussing the question of Sabbath observance, the Assembly entered a protest against the issue of "Extraordinaries" with war news on Sunday, and determined on memorialising the Government to confine the use of the telegraph wires on the Sabbath to the announcement of shipping disasters. In the midst of a speech on the report which referred to the shocking example set by the *Argus*, of sending newsvendors shouting Extraordinaries all over the city on a Sunday evening, the voices of the news boys were heard outside, and a copy of the *Argus Extraordinary*, with the news via California, was brought into the Hall. It was not Sunday, but still the assembled members of the Presbytery recognised the importance of the war news and the interest attaching to it, by suspending business for something like a quarter of an hour, while the Moderator read the items for the information of the meeting. The Assembly also determined to memorialise the Government against the dispatch of the P. and O. mail steamers on Sunday during six months of the year. They further resolved to petition Parliament against the bill introduced by Mr. Higinbotham for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

The late floods proved very disastrous to the public works, such as bridges, culverts, and roads, in various parts of the colony; and the local bodies who suffered by them sent delegates to a conference in Melbourne, for the purpose of bringing the subject under the notice of the Government and obtaining assistance to repair the damages. It is evident that the extent of the losses has been exaggerated. The particulars of claims sent in to the Executive Committee amount to about £75,000, and although this is by no means an insignificant sum, it is considerably below what the public had been led to suppose. Even this estimate, however, will probably turn out to have been too high, if the several claims are investigated by the Government. There seems to be a disposition on the part of the delegates to bring undue pressure to bear on the country members, who are reminded that they will have to face their several constituents shortly. The Government is manifesting a desire to do all that is reasonable in the way of subsidy, on the ground that the floods were a national calamity.

The case of Gerald Henry Supple, for shooting at Mr. G. P. Smith, with intent to kill him, has been so repeatedly mentioned that I should not have again referred to it but that something definite was arrived at on Monday, when he was again put on his trial. As on the last occasion, he was his own counsel, but his appeal to the jury did not, as on the last occasion, succeed in preventing a conviction. He declined to cross-examine the witnesses, and relied upon his enlisting the sympathy of the jury on account of the "persecution" to which he was being subjected in being tried again for the same offence substantially as that for which he was tried and convicted some months ago. He asserted that no Grand Jury in England would have found a true bill in the case of this second trial, and complained of the disadvantage at which he was placed, because the only representative of a Grand Jury here was one person, and that one a political as well as a legal official, who had supporters to please and conciliate. The jury found him guilty, but the Judge consented to reserve the point as to the offence being the same as that for which he was previously tried.

Mr. Higinbotham treats as a nullity the disallowance by the Imperial Government of the bill passed some months ago by the South Australian Legislature for legalising in that colony the marriage of a widower with his deceased wife's sister, and intends pressing forward his bill for effecting the same object in this colony. It stands on the notice paper of the Assembly for the second reading, and will probably pass that House, but it is doubtful whether the Council will be a party to a proceeding so resultless of good as that of courting a refusal of the Queen's assent, although the principle of the measure will doubtless be acquiesced in by the great majority of the public. The bill is a very simple one. It is as follows: "From and after the passing of this Act no marriage between any man and the sister of his deceased wife shall within Victoria be voidable, or in any wise impeachable, upon the ground only of such affinity between the parties thereto, any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding."

Some of our principal importers have lately determined to put down the system of false trade marks which has prevailed amongst the colonial manufacturers. This has been notably the case with the agents for the sale of imported spirits, ale and porter. The prosecution of one extensive brewer for selling his beer in stone bottles, labelled to imitate the celebrated "pig brand," resulted in his conviction, and a fine. The Executive also, after considering the published evidence, erased the brewer's name from the Commission of the Peace. An imitator of Blood's brands was also fined, and now we have another large brewer, and he too, a Justice of the Peace, fined for using labels designating his beer, brewed at Collingwood, as *ale* (in very miniature characters) prime Carlisle ale (in very large letters). This case was, perhaps, not so bad as the others, inasmuch as the brewer always spoke of "his" Carlisle ale, and, therefore, very few were deceived by the label; but as it was of a character to mislead purchasers, the Police Magistrate inflicted the penalty, and the public voice approves the decision, for these tricks of trade are so numerous and in some cases so flagrant, that it is high time the public were protected against them by a vigorous application of the law and the exposure and punishment of the offenders.

Although there is no immediate probability of defensive works being required to repel an invader, the Government will not suspend the action already commenced in the organisation of the two corps of artillerymen and the torpedo and signal corps. The work of putting all the batteries into an efficient state is also progressing. Parliament shows no indisposition to vote the necessary supplies, and this evening, the Treasurer will move for leave to introduce a bill, "To provide for the regulation and discipline of the Military and Naval forces in the service of her Majesty's Government in Victoria."

DROWNED IN A TANK.—On Wednesday afternoon (says the *Maitland Mercury*), the coroner for the district, Mr. T. W. Pearse, held an inquest at the house of Mr. Ireland, Hinton, on the body of Frank Hyndes, who had been drowned in a tank upon the premises that morning. The boy was the son of Mrs. Ireland, by a former marriage; he was got ready for school by his mother on the morning of his death, and was seen by her in the verandah while she was engaged in carrying water into the house from the tank; she afterwards saw him leave the verandah, and following him, found his cap on the top of the tank, but could see nothing of him in the water, nor any bubbles or movement of the surface, except such as might have been caused by the bucket she had used to draw water; she inquired of neighbours whether they had seen the boy, and received "No" for a reply, and as a friend came along, she got him to drag in the water with a pole; this resulted in the discovery of the body, which was quite cold, and all remedies failed to restore life; a doctor was sent for, but some means for restoration were taken before his arrival. The medical testimony of Dr. Pierce was that deceased had come to his death by drowning, and the verdict of the jury was "accidentally drowned."

SLATER'S QUEENSLAND ALMANAC.—We have to acknowledge receipt of the "Slater's Queensland Almanac and Settlers' Guide, for 1871." This is one of the best of the colonial book almanacs. The calendar is full, and care is evident in all its features. Besides the technical matter usually looked for in an almanac there is a large amount of valuable information having reference to official arrangements, agriculture, statistics, &c. One of the principal additions is that devoted to the "Diggers' gold-reckoner." The work is printed with remarkable neatness and taste.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

PATRON: His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Belmore; President, Sir William Manning, Q.C.; Vice-Presidents, Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, Mr. Henry C. Dangar; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. Grafton Ross; Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. Campbell Brewer.

FOURTH DAY.

On Saturday the annual meeting of this Association was brought to a successful close. The weather of the first three days was remarkably fine, but on Saturday the morning brought up a sultry weather of the [illegible] which swept clouds of dust over the city followed by a strong southerly wind, with heavy showers. Under such circumstances the prospect for the last day of the meeting was anything but encouraging. On the ground considerable difficulty was experienced in preventing the destruction of the tents, and notwithstanding the precautions taken a refreshment tent, which had been erected outside the fence, was too delicately constructed to withstand the squalls, and shortly before Mr. Weller's matches commenced it collapsed. At [illegible] the centre refreshment tent, one of the poles running along [illegible] ladder gave way, and it was found necessary to improvise a [illegible] of two boards, with the aid of which the pole was securely spliced. During the forenoon the wind continued to blow in strong squalls across the butts, and heavy showers of rain also fell. Such disadvantages necessarily made an impression upon the shooting, and the sand, which was carried by the wind into the faces of the competitors (particularly at the 200 yards range) was most unpleasant and annoying. After 1 o'clock, however, the weather cleared, and with the exception of the wind, which continued to blow with considerable force, the afternoon proved fine and pleasant. About 3 o'clock a large number of spectators had arrived on the ground, including many ladies, and it was gratifying to notice the interest taken in the contests, compared with that displayed during the first three days. The efforts of the German Band to amuse the visitors was supplemented by the Volunteer Band, which, under the direction of Mr. Callen, performed at intervals. A couple of Ethiopian serenaders also put in an appearance, but burnt cork was evidently at a discount, and the sable brethren, after several very excruciating efforts in the way of harmony, considerately retired to localities more congenial. The Cadet Corps attracted a good deal of notice for the precision with which they went through the various evolutions in marching to the ranges. After dinner the match of the day—the International—between the representatives of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Australia commenced, the English squad, captained by Mr. Brewer, were distinguished by St. George's cross, in a blue star; Ireland, Captain, Mr. C. K. Moore, by a green rosette; Scotland, Captain, Major Goodlet, by the tartan; and Australia, Captain, Mr. H. C. Dangar, by a blue rosette. There were a large number of persons at the 200 yards range when the match commenced, and the sympathisers with either nationality could be easily picked out by the earnestness with which they encouraged their favourites to "go in and win." At the 500 and 600 yard ranges the interest increased, and when the exhibition of the red and white flag at the butts recorded a bullseye, there was quite a buzz of excitement amongst the spectators. The English team succeeded in pulling off the match by 10 points only, Australia being second, Scotland third, and Ireland fourth. The shooting was very close indeed, as a reference to the score will show, the difference between the highest and lowest aggregate being only 28 points. The wind was decidedly unfavourable for high scoring. Major Raymond acted as umpire, and on the conclusion of the match he marched the squads to the registry office, and, having read out the numbers, three cheers were given for the winning team, on the call of Mr. Dangar; and the Englishmen returned the compliment by request of Mr. Brewer.

A good deal of attention was also given to the Naval Brigade matches, and the contests of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers; but, next to the International match, the trial of the Snider, Martini-Henry, and Enfield Rifles proved most attractive. The spectators had no doubt heard or read all the arguments pro and con in reference to Snider, Chassepot, Martini-Henry, Enfield, the Needle gun and various other firearms, but on Saturday an opportunity was given of satisfying the public as to the merits of at least three different inventions. The shots were fired at the 200 yards range, and the men, starting at a given signal, fired for three minutes. Upon the first occasion the Snider was in the hands of Mr. Brownlow, the Martini-Henry being used by Mr. Slade, Mr. Brown fired with the Enfield. The rapidity with which the Martini-Henry was discharged was something astonishing, about two shots being fired to one of the Snider and three to one of the Enfield. At the end of three minutes the competitors ceased firing and the targets were examined when it was found that Mr. Slade had made the extraordinary score of 113. The number to the credit of the Snider was 64, while with the Enfield a score of 24 was made. Mr. Compton also made the high score of 89 with the Martini-Henry rifle, and would probably have obtained several points more if the light had not failed; in fact to this is to be attributed the comparatively low scores made with breech-loaders after the firing of the first squad, as the shooting took place after 7 o'clock in the evening. The breech-loading rifles were found to be very hot at the end of three minutes, and a gentleman who caught hold of the barrel dropped it somewhat hastily. In the Snider there was some difficulty in shaking out the cartridge after discharging, but by a mechanical arrangement in the Martini-Henry the cartridge was thrown out by the same movement which opened the breech to receive another charge. The rapidity with which the Martini-Henry was discharged was surprising.

The prizes for the highest aggregate score of the 1st, 10th, and 20th matches fell to Lieutenant Strong, and for the aggregate score of the 3rd, 10th, and 20th, to Corporal Freeman. Owing to the time taken up by the International contest, it was 7 o'clock before the last match was concluded. The Association may be congratulated upon the success which has attended the meeting just concluded, while the committee deserve especial praise for the effective manner in which the arrangements for the different matches were carried out, and it is to be hoped that next year the public will give yet further proof of the interest they take in the proceedings of the Association.

The Association and the competitors are much indebted to the indefatigable exertions of Mr. John Cooper, who displayed the interest he takes in these contests by the untiring zeal with which he attended to the arrangements of the targets, and all that could contribute to the success of the meeting. To many other gentlemen also, great credit is due for their invaluable assistance, and it is gratifying to record that it was duly appreciated.

The ground presented a very lively appearance from the number of tents, many of which were set apart for the visitors, the ladies being supplied with refreshments from the luncheon pavilion. Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson entertained a number of gentlemen at lunch on Saturday, and Major Richards, with the honorary members of No. 5 Company, did the same on the previous day.

Before giving the scores, we may direct attention to the All-comers Match, the scores of which are given below. In Saturday's issue the winners were given, but special attention should be drawn to the fact that Lieutenant Compton took the first prize this year at 1000 yards, with the same number of points as he made at the same range last year, namely, 24 out of a possible 28—a score never yet equalled here; Mr. Brownlow taking the second prize with 23 points.

Major Raymond and Adjutant Wilson were the officers of the day; the members of the committee on the ground were—Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, Mr. Dangar, Mr. Brewer, Major Goodlet, Captain Baynes, Captain Wells, and Lieutenant Strong.

We append the details of the shooting:—

SECOND MATCH.

The Medal presented by the National Rifle Association of England, and entitling the winner to compete at Wimbledon for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales's Prize of £100, to be contested for by the thirty-six winners of total score prizes in the first match—7 shots each at the respective ranges of 300 and 600 yards (Hythe position). The highest scorer throughout the first and second matches to be declared the winner. A prize of £3 will be given to the highest scorer in this match, and a prize of £2 for the second highest, the winner of the medal being excluded.

WINNERS.

Lieutenant Strong, No. 2 Company ... Medal
Sergeant Cassidy, Bathurst ... £3
Lieutenant Webb, Balmain ... £2

	300 yards. points.	600 yards. points.	Total.
Private King, Kiama	12	10	22
Private Burrowes, Newcastle	16	5	21
Sergeant Rossiter, St. Leonards	15	14	29
Sergeant Cassidy, Bathurst	18	19	37
Private Maddocks, No. 1 Company	17	13	30
Sergeant Finch, No. 1 Company	10	18	28
Major Brown, Staff	15	retired	15
Private Pye, Parramatta	4	retired	4
Private Kelly, No. 5	10	8	18
Corporal Blackshaw, Goulburn	7	retired	7
Private Harden, No. 1 Company	11	11	22
Private J. J. Slade, No. 1 Company	11	16	30
Lieutenant Webb, Balmain	18	14	32
Corporal Tinley, Balmain	16	retired	16
Corporal West, No. 6 Company	14	8	22
Corporal Linsley, No. 2 Company		8 retired	8
Lieutenant Strong, No. 2 Company	14	18	32
Private M'Donald, Parramatta	16	14	30
Private Malling, Parramatta	11	13	24
Colour-sergeant Grant, No. 2 Company	11	12	23
Ensign Arnott, Newcastle	17	2	19
Lieutenant Faithfull, No. 6 Company	12	14	26

SEVENTH MATCH—CARBINES.

Open to the Volunteer Artillery, with carbines. Each competitor to have five shots, at the respective ranges of 100, 200, and 300 yards (Hythe position). 1st prize, £6; 2nd prize, £4; 3rd prize, £2; and £1 each for the eight competitors who stand next in order of merit. Entrance, 5s.

Gunner Arnold, No. 4 Battery, 1st prize ... £6
Sergeant Nash, No. 2 Battery, 2nd prize ... 4
Lieutenant Deane, No. 6 Battery, 3rd prize ... 2
Sergeant Green, No. 5 Battery, 4th prize ... 1
Corporal Matchett, No. 5 Battery, 5th prize ... 1
Captain Clarke, No. 6 Battery, 6th prize ... 1
Sergeant Mitchell, No. 7 Battery, 7th prize ... 1
Gunner Gourlay, No. 6 Battery, 8th prize ... 1
Gunner Millengen, No. 4 Battery, 9th prize ... 1
Gunner Lucas, No. 6 Battery, 10th prize ... 1
Gunner Howarth, No. 6 Battery, 11th prize ... 1

	Points.		Points.
Serg. Green, No. 5 Battery	37	Gunr. Horniman, No. 7 Bat.	27
Gunner Scott, No. 6 Battery	16	Corp. Carter, No. 7 Battery	28
Lucas, No. 6 Battery	31	Q. M. S. Withers, No. 4 Bat.	26
Coxhead, No. 6 Battery	30	Gunr. Howarth, No. 6 Bat.	33
M'Auley, No. 6 Battery	21	Harvies, No. 5 Battery	30
Serg. Mitchell, No. 7 Bat.	33	Q. M. S. Holt, No. 3 Battery	29
Gunr. Gourlay, No. 6 Bat.	33	Corp. Goodlet, No. 6 Battery	16
Millengen, No. 4 Battery	31	Serg. Nash, No. 2 Battery	41
Lieut. Deane, No. 6 Battery	39	Gunr. Barrie, No. 2 Battery	25
Corp. Matchett, No. 5 Bat.	36	Clark, No. 2 Battery	34
Gunr. Arnold, No. 4 Battery	41	Bullin, No. 2 Battery	13
Serg. Poole, No. 4 Battery	21	Gregory, No. 2 Battery	19
Capt. Wilson, No. 5 Battery	29	Skinner, No. 2 Battery	18
Clarke, No. 6 Battery	35		

EIGHTH MATCH.

Open to members of the Naval Brigade. Each competitor to have five shots, at the respective ranges of 100, 200, and 300 yards (Hythe position). 1st prize, £6; 2nd prize, £4; 3rd prize, £2; and £1 each for the eight competitors who stand next in order of merit. Entrance, 5s.

WINNERS.

A. B. Sells, 1st prize ... £6
P. O. Nash, 2nd prize ... 4
A. B. E. Trickett, 3rd prize ... 2
G. Poole, 4th prize ... 1
Routledge, 5th prize ... 1
Ahern, 6th prize ... 1
W. O. Cahill, 7th prize ... 1
A. B. Heaton, 8th prize ... 1
Stevens, 9th prize ... 1
Sub-Lieutenant Jackson, 10th prize ... 1
A. B. Pedrotte, 11th prize ... 1

	Points.		Points.
A.B. Wright, No. 4 Co.	17	A. B. Edmunds, No. 3 Co.	19
Langley, No. 2 Co.	8	Landsborough, No. 2 Co.	17
Lees, No. 2 Co.	19	Heaton, No. 2 Co.	28
Burns, No. 2 Co.	19	J. Smith, No. 3 Co.	24
M'Courtie, No. 5 Co.	30	Aylward, No. 3 Co.	26
W. Trickett	24	Williams, No. 4 Co.	13
L. Trickett	30	Cook, No. 3 Co.	18
J. Smith	21	Woodhill, No. 2 Co.	19
W. Ash	9	Rutledge, No. 3 Co.	29
J. Gargill	12	G. Nash, No. 3 Co.	32
Poole	30	Golden, No. 4 Co.	22
C. [illegible]ill	29	Jenkins, No. 4 Co.	25
D. Ca[illegible]t, No. 1 Co.	26	J. Stevens, No. 3 Co.	28
G. Tricket, [illegible] Co.	10	J. Pedrote	27
F. Sist, No. [illegible] Co.	21	W. Ahern	29
H. Gates, No. [illegible] Co.	15	E. Sills	31
W. Mead, No. [illegible] Co.	[illegible]	Lieutenant Jones	22
Smeal, No. 3 Co.	14	Jackson	28
Wey, No. 4 Co.	29		
Killin, No. 1 Co.	[illegible]		

NINTH MATCH.

Open to all Volunteers who have obtained the Marksman Badge for 1869 or 1870, seven shots each at the respective ranges of 700 and 800 yards (any position). 1st prize, £8; 2nd prize, £5; 3rd prize, £3; 4th prize, £1. Entrance, 5s. Volunteers who have gone through the entire course of Musketry Instruction during the same period will be allowed to compete in this match on payment of an entrance fee of 7s 6d.

WINNERS.

Sergeant Fraser, No. 2 D.E.H, 1st prize ... £8
Color-Sergeant Thomas, Penrith, 2nd prize ... 5
Private Glennie, No. 2 Company, 3rd prize ... 3
Lieutenant Webb, Balmain, 4th prize ... 1

Lieut. Strong, No. 2 Co.	32	Private Slade, No 1 Co.	ret
Q.M.S. Grant, No. 2 Co.	33	Ensign Sloan, W. Maitland	33
Sergeant Fraser, D.E.H.	41	Pt. Adams, Parramatta	ret
Private Alberton, No. 2 Co.	12	Corporal West, No. 6 Co.	ret
Walker, No. 1 Co.	21	Sergeant Gee, No. 5 Co.	ret
Sergeant Hulks, Bathurst	14	Foskett, No. 5 Co.	23
Private Read, Hawkesbury	18	Corp. Blackshaw, Goulburn	26
Corporal M'Cook, Penrith	32	Pt. S. Douglass, No. 2 Co.	32
Col-serg Thomas, Penrith	37	Major Brown, Staff	35
Private Lynch, No. 5 Co.	21	Ensign Cooper, No. 1 Co.	36
Hussey, Parramatta	24	Private Pye, Parramatta	ret
Surgeon Ward, Staff	33	Lieut. Johnston, No. 5 Co.	30
Ensign Arnott, Newcastle	28	Private Glennie, No. 2	37
Private Wall, No. 1 Co.	24	Private Miller, Singleton	13
Lieut. Compton, Staff	34	Sergt. Brownlow, No. 1 Co.	33
Sergeant Finch, No. 1 Co.	22	Captain Brown, Newcastle	28
Pt. M'Donald, Parramatta	30	Ensign Linsley, Hawkesbury	ret
Ritchie, Parramatta	25	Pt. L. Bowman, Hawkesbury	ret
Adair, No. 1 Co.	3	Pt. F. Bowman, ditto	ret
Col.-Serg. Pendray, Bathurst	32	Sergeant Stack, Balmain	ret
Sergeant Waddell, 2 D.E.H.	11	Sgt. Rossiter, St. Leonards	13
Private Vincer, Singleton	23	Corp. Linsley, No. 2 Co.	32
Nichols, Singleton	32	Private Wickham, No. 2 Co.	ret
Q.M.S. Loder, Singleton	21	Burrowes, Newcastle	33
Private Hawthorn, Singleton	21	Lieut. Dickson, No. 3 Co.	22
Corp. Hawthorn, Singleton	29	Ensign D'Arrietta, No. 5 Co.	21
Private Harding, No. [illegible] Co.	21	Sergeant Thrum, S. Sydney	23
Lieutenant Webb, Balmain	37	Brewster, No. 5 Co.	32

TWELFTH MATCH.

Open to all Comers, with any rifle, any position. Ranges—300, 600, 900, and 1000 yards, seven shots at each range, disc marking. Prizes—300 yards: First, £3; second, £1. At 600 yards: First, £4; second, £2. At 900 yards: First, £6; second, £3. At 1000 yards: First, £8; second, £4.

Prize for highest aggregate at all the ranges, £15, presented by H. C. Dangar, Esq., Vice-President. Entrance, £1 10s throughout.

WINNERS AT 300 YARDS.
Mr. Brownlow, 1st prize ... £3
Mr. Lynch, 2nd prize ... 1

WINNERS AT 600 YARDS.
Mr. Slade, 1st prize ... £4
Brownlow, 2nd prize ... 2

WINNERS AT 900 YARDS.
Mr. Cooper, 1st prize ... £6
Lynch, 2nd prize ... 3

WINNERS AT 1000 YARDS.
Mr. Compton, 1st prize ... £8
Brownlow, 2nd prize ... 4

Name.	300 Yds.	600 Yds.	900 Yds.	1000 Yds.	Total.
Ensign Cooper	25	22	24	21	92
Mr. Brownlow	26	25	24	23	98
Corpl. Freeman	20	retired	24	19	—
A. Freeman	23	retired	18	17	—
Mr. Slade	23	26	24	19	92
Gee	16	24	24	18	82
Lynch	23	25	24	18	90
Linsley	23	23	22	19	87
Lieut. Compton	23	23	24	24	94
Mr. Dangar	22	12	19	21	74

THIRTEENTH MATCH.

For members of the Association only, at 200 yards, 7 shots. Competitors to be allowed to shoot with two rifles; one large-bore, the other small-bore (large-bore standing; small-bore any position). Prizes:—Large-bore, 1st, £5; 2nd, £4; 3rd, £2. Small-bore, 1st, £5; and, £4, 3rd, £2. The winner of one prize to be disqualified from taking the other.

WINNERS.

LARGE-BORE.

Private J. J. Slade, No. 1 Company, 1st prize ... £5
Sergeant Brownlow, No. 1 Company, 2nd prize ... 4
Private M'Donald, Parramatta ... 2

	Points.		Points.
Lieutenant Faithfull	18	Mr. Brown	28
Dickson	16	Richards	18
Dr. Milford	14	Arnott	19
Mr. Flavelle	15	Dangar	18
Grant	17	Lynch	17
Slade	21	Cooper	16
Brownlow	20	Walker	16
Finch	19	Douglas	18
W. Freeman	17	Wells	11
Strong	16	Compton	17
Dr. Ward	19	Major Brown	14
Mr. M'Donald	20	Mr. Linsley	18
Gee	18	Allerton	18

FOURTEENTH MATCH.

FOR HONORARY MEMBERS.

Open to all Honorary Members of the Force, within the meaning of the Volunteer Act. Prize, £5. Seven shots at 200 yards (standing). Entrance, 5s; seven entrances or no match.

	Points.
Mr. H. C. Dangar—winner	22
Sub-Lieutenant Jackson	16
Mr. C. R. Moore	16
C. Long	17
Gibbs	16
T. Hellyer	19
J. Flavelle	16

FIFTEENTH MATCH.

HANDICAP FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Prize—Silver Cup.

Open to all Officers of the Volunteer Force; 5 shots at each of the ranges of 200 and 500 yards (Hythe position). Entrance fee, 5s. Handicap declared on day of shooting; if not accepted, one-half entrance fee forfeit.

Assistant-Surgeon Glennie—winner.

	Handicap.	Total.
Major Brown	0	33
Ensign Macintosh	4	16
Captain Thompson	5	15
Wilson	6	14
Ensign D'Arrietta	3	27
Captain Brown	0	28
Lieutenant Stacey	2	33
Field	7	26
Holborrow	3	16
Ensign Onus	4	25
Lieutenant Lethbridge	6	19
Sub-Lieutenant Jackson	6	22
Dr. Bedford	7	9
Captain Phillips	0	14
Lieutenant Dickson	0	17
Dr. Milford	6	33
Lieutenant Webb	0	28
Captain Loder	7	25
Lieutenant Burgess Born	5	12
Ensign M'Gregor	3	23
Captain Hales	6	17
Lieutenant Johnson	0	29
Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson	24	[illegible]
Captain Hopkins	Retired.	
Baynes	8	21
Lieutenant Wilson	Retired.	
Assistant-Surgeon Glennie	7	36
Captain Black	3	17
Ensign Henderson	6	14

The following gentlemen shot at 200 yards only:—Lieutenant Faithfull, Ensign Sloan, Ensign Cavenough, Ensign Arnott, Dr. Ward, Major Richards, Ensign Cooper.

EIGHTEENTH MATCH—CADETS.

Open to all members of the Cadet Corps. Each competitor to have five shots at the respective ranges of 200 and 500 yards. Hythe position. First prize, value £3 10s.; second prize, value £2 10s.; third prize, value £1 10s.; fourth prize, value £1. The highest scorer in each school to contend for a trophy value £2, presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson.

WINNERS.

Q.M.S. Fletcher, Newington, 1st prize ... £3 10 0
Private Townsend, Kings' School, 2nd prize ... 2 10 0
Corporal Owen, Newington, 3rd prize ... 1 10 0
Private Bundock, King's School, 4th prize ... 1 0 0

Trophy presented by Lieutenant Colonel Richardson.
Q.M.S. Fletcher, Newington.

Sergeant Chisholm, King's School	14	Sergeant Campbell, C. C.	19
Private Jenkins, ditto	14	Corporal W. Fletcher, ditto	16
Private Townsend, ditto	24	Private Badgery, ditto	15
Sergeant Blaxland, ditto	16	Rudd, ditto	14
Private McKenzie, ditto	2	Q.M.S. Fletcher, Newington College	24
Private Hutcheson, ditto	8	Sergeant Hurst, ditto	14
Private Jenkins, ditto	4	Corporal Webb, ditto	21
Corporal Dawson, ditto	9	Private Forster, ditto	20
Private D. Watt, ditto	12	Sergeant W. Webb, ditto	14
Private H. Keep, ditto	13	Private Easton, King's School	ret
Private Develin, ditto	13	Private Blaxland, ditto	16
Private Bundock, ditto	22	Private Keys, ditto	ret
Private Corkhill, ditto	10	Private Leathes, ditto	14
Private Roughly, Newington	11	Private Rutledge, ditto	7
Private Cudlip, ditto	11	Color-Sergt. Beard, ditto	14
Salmon, ditto	12	Private Leathes, ditto	12
Tebbutt, ditto	6	Private Downs, ditto	13
Corporal Owen, ditto	24	Private Elder, ditto	10
Corporal J. Fletcher, Camden College	16		

NINETEENTH MATCH.

Prizes presented by John Campbell, Esq. Open to Cadets who have never won a prize, at the Association meetings, five shots each, at 500 yards. First prize, £2; second prize, £1. Entrance, 1s.

Corporal Ewen, Newington, 1st prize ... £1
Private Foster, ditto, 2nd ditto ... 1

	Points.		Points.
Ser. Blaxland, King's School	7	Sergeant West, ditto	5
Private Hutchinson, ditto	5	Corporal Webb, ditto	13
Jenkins, ditto	2	Forster, ditto	5
Watt, ditto	9	Corporal Fletcher, Camden	
Townsend, ditto	7	Sergeant Campbell, ditto	11
Keep, ditto	7	Corporal W. Fletcher, ditto	11
Chisholm, ditto	7	Private Badgery, ditto	8
Dawson, ditto	8	Rudd, ditto	0
Elder, ditto	4	Ruffley, Newington	8
Q.-M.-S. Fletcher, Newington	2	Corporal Ewen, ditto	14

TWENTY-SECOND MATCH.

HANDICAP FOR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Enfield rifle, ranges 200 and 500 yards, 5 shots at each range. The entrance fees to be divided into three prizes of 50, 30, and 20 per cent. each. Entrance, 5s.

Sergeant Brownlow, No. 1 Company, 1st prize, £3 10s.
Corporal Rowling, Parramatta, 2nd prize, £2 2s.
Sergeant Pendray, Bathurst, 3rd prize, £1 8s.

	Handicap.	Points.
Sergeant Hulks, Bathurst	4	18
Captain Ponsonby, Bathurst	5	23
Sergeant Waddle, No. 2 D. E. H.	2	14
Mansfield, Balmain	0	Retired
Captain Tinley, Balmain	0	23
Lamb, No. 1 Company	2	23
Colour-Sergeant Pendray, Bathurst	3	27
Telfar, No. 1 D. E. H.	0	23
Corporal M'Laren, Parramatta	1	14
Linsley, No. 2 Company	0	15
West, No. 6 Company	0	22
Colour-Sergeant Grant, No. 2 Company	0	23
Sergeant Brownlow, No. 1 Company	0	30
Corporal Finch, No. 1 Company	0	17
Corporal Freeman, No. 1 Company	0	26
A. Freeman, No. 1 Company	2	14
Corporal Fisher, No. 1 Company	2	25
Q. M. S. Loder, Singleton	3	20
Sergeant Trunley, Singleton	5	14
Corporal Hawthorn, Singleton	2	26
Sergeant Foskett, No. 5 Company	1	24
Colour-Sergeant Marshall, No. 5 Company	2	23
Sergeant Gee	0	Retired
Corporal M'Cook, Penrith	2	12
Rowling, Parramatta	3	28
Q. M. S. Wright, East Maitland	3	23
Captain Jones, Ulladulla	3	23
Kelly, No. 5 Company	2	15

AGGREGATE PRIZES.

A prize of £5 will be given to the highest aggregate scorer in the 1st and 10th and 20th matches; and £5 for the highest aggregate scorer in the 3rd and 10th and 20th matches.

1st, 10th, and 20th matches ... Lieutenant Strong
3rd, 10th, and 20th matches ... Corporal W. Freeman

RAPID FIRING.

Competitors allowed three minutes to fire, at 200 yards, any position; two squads of six each with the Martini-Henry and Snider breech-loaders, and the Enfield muzzle-loader. Prize, 30s. for the winning squad.

FIRST SQUAD.

Mr. Slade, Martini-Henry	113
Mr. Compton, ditto	89
Mr. Brownlow, Snider	64
Lieutenant Strong, ditto	49
Sergeant Grant, Enfield	24
Mr. Maddocks, ditto	28
	367

SECOND SQUAD.

Major Richards, Martini-Henry	49
Lieutenant Faithfull, ditto	34
Sergeant Lynch, Snider	44
Captain Brown, ditto	37
Ensign Arnott, Enfield	21
Mr. Douglas, ditto	18
	164

The Artillery and Naval Brigade Garrison Gun Matches will be shot off on Saturday next, and thus will be brought to a close the most successful meeting perhaps of the ten which have been held by the Association. We may, in conclusion, refer to the marking: in previous years this important duty was performed by the military, but as they have been withdrawn from the colony, it was necessary to obtain volunteers, and though it was asserted by a few of the competitors that they had not received the value of some of their shots, the opinion was unanimous that the marking was not only good, but better than the competitors had been accustomed to heretofore.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

SATURDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£346	17	10
Gin	46	10	0
Whisky	0	6	3
Rum	360	9	9
Perfumed spirits	11	7	2
Wine	38	14	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in bottle)	17	8	0
Tobacco and snuff	60	15	5
Cigars	1	5	0
Tea	23	11	3
Coffee and chicory	37	2	4
Dried fruits	55	2	6
Opium	40	2	6
Pilotage	32	6	0
Dues	1	0	0
New specific duties	108	17	11
Ad valorem	793	4	5
Total	£1794	4	7

Advices respecting the tea market at Foochoo to September 19 report the Ziska, Wild Wave, and Johanne Maria on the berth for Sydney. The Viceroy, Galilee, Rose, Humberstone, Ayr, and Corypheus were also chartered for Australia. The Taikun, a German vessel, with a cargo of tea on board remained in port, afraid of seizure, and it is said that her commander refused to tranship his cargo to a neutral vessel unless his full freight was paid. The Overland Trade Report of September 29 says:—

Advices from Foochoo, up to the time of going to press, extend only to the 16th instant, the mail steamer not having arrived in due course. Up to that date a moderate amount of business had been done; but there was a continued difference of opinion as to prices. The Chamber of Commerce report of the 18th instant, quotes Oolong, "good cargo," at 25 taels, but a reliable private authority differs from this figure, considering that the compilers have been misled by want of attention to two points in the quality of the teas lately settled; first, that they contain an undue amount of dust; and, secondly, that allowance is not made for the coarseness, which is sure to develop in second and third crop teas as the fire goes off. The Chinese consider the market fully a tael higher than it was three weeks ago, and quote Oolong, "good cargo," at 28 taels.

Stable's Circular of September 24 has the following introductory remarks on the month's shipments.

London, September 24th, 1870.

Judging from the pertinacity with which our friends in the colonies have now for many months past (and to a great extent reasonably) urged upon us the necessity for a sustained and well-directed effort to considerably reduce shipments thither, we might infer that they had in view a sort of commercial millenium, when exports from this market would, comparatively speaking, cease altogether for a time. Our inter-colonial relations must, of course, assume a very different complexion from the present before it would be necessary to discuss the possibility of such a state of things—nevertheless an examination of our statistics for the past mail month will convince even the most sceptical that we are advancing with tolerably rapid strides in the direction so constantly pointed out to us. By nearly every mail since January our circular has furnished abundant evidence of a contraction of shipping operations to an extent which, a few years back, would have been thought incredible, and our present returns, so far from indicating a re-action, actually exhibit the retrogression in an intensified degree, for whilst the gross totals reported in our issue of 29th August amounted to £653,800, they have, in the four weeks now under review, declined to £520,200, being a falling off equal to £133,600. Once only since the Australian trade has had a recognised existence, have we been called upon to register lower aggregate totals during a similar period, viz., in February-March, 1867, when the exports of the month were declared at £468,067. We subjoin our customary analysis, shewing that the chief decline is in the Melbourne market, which stands for a lower total than has probably ever been known.

	Four weeks ending Sept. 16, 1870.	Four weeks ending Aug. 19, 1870.		
Victoria	£177,200	£277,000	Decrease	£99,800
Sydney	178,900	154,900	Increase	24,000
Queensland	13,200	28,200	Decrease	15,000
Adelaide	39,300	65,500	Decrease	26,200
Swan River	—	23,900	Decrease	23,900
Tasmania	—	28,300	Decrease	28,300
New Zealand	111,600	76,000	Increase	35,600

Subjoined is our quarterly return of aggregate declared values, contrasted with former years, and which exhibits in a more marked and comprehensive degree than a monthly account affords, the extent to which shipments have declined during the present year.

First 9 months, 1860-7, 15 days less in 1868-70.

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Victoria	2,850,98[illegible]	[illegible],113,288	3,405,110	3,032,043
Sydney	1,7[illegible]	*781,160	1,732,958	1,400,942
Queensland	2[illegible]	263,040	249,909	194,282
Adelaide	49[illegible],[illegible]16	965,639	754,380	574,285
Swan River	64,816	—	—	—
Tasmania	108,641	154,087	100,784	154,500
New Zealand	1,166,455	1,077,157	993,991	1,102,066
	6,602,344	8,860,321	7,257,132	6,462,108

	1866.	1865.	1864.
Victoria	4,154,476	3,755,244	3,389,875
Sydney	2,099,348	2,311,297	2,155,119
Queensland	416,603	399,980	*
Adelaide	1,119,528	1,068,474	715,751
Swan River	—	—	—
Tasmania	164,998	122,237	199,635
New Zealand	1,435,151	1,077,810	1,429,706
	9,389,104	8,735,042	7,890,386

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Victoria	4,177,186	3,6[illegible]8,951	3,900,107
Sydney	2,224,324	2,440,631	1,708,713
Queensland	*	*	*
Adelaide	735,135	642,956	666,200
Swan River	—	—	—
Tasmania	226,485	186,801	193,163
New Zealand	1,313,684	**	**
	8,676,795	6,899,342	6,179,203

* Queensland included with Sydney previous to 1865.

From this statement it will be seen that during the first nine months of 1870, gross values to all the Australasian markets collectively have fallen off by over two and a quarter millions sterling, or very nearly 25 per cent. as compared with 1869. Melbourne totals figure for a decline of 38 per cent., Sydney of 23 per cent., Queensland of 17 per cent., Adelaide of nearly 20 per cent., and Tasmania of 30 per cent. New Zealand exhibits almost identical figures with those of last year.

The supplementary circular of October 6 says:—

"Our supplementary statement contains a list of fifteen clearances on account of the current statistical month—four being for Melbourne, three for Sydney, three for Queensland, and one each for Adelaide, Hobart Town, Launceston, Canterbury, and Otago. For the Sir John Lawrence, for Sydney, we have received scarcely any particulars beyond the bonded goods which appear in the tables, but whilst the circular was at press a few additional details for this vessel, and also per Kirkham, for Melbourne, came to hand, which we notify in a postscript. The Great Britain (s.) cleared from Liverpool, and the Swiftsure, from London, for Melbourne, yesterday, and also the Strathmore, for Swan River."

MONDAY MORNING.

The Bengal, from Java, with Eastern produce, and the Albion, from Mauritius, with 14,800 bags sugar, arrived yesterday.

Melbourne papers are to the 24th instant. From the *Argus* of that date we quote the following:—

Business in the import markets to-day has shown no sign of activity whatever. In breadstuffs there has been nothing whatever doing. Flour retains late quotations of £12 10s to £12 15s, but the demand throughout the day has been trifling and insignificant; a small parcel of Mount Gambier was quitted at £12 15s. We are without sales of wheat to refer to; quotations stand at 5s 6d to 5s 8d. Business in oats is reported at 3s 7d to 3s 8d for good, fair samples; ordinary descriptions are moved off at 3s 5d to 3s 6d. Under the hammer 3s 6d was accepted for a small parcel. Maize is quoted at 4s 2d for quantities, and 4s 3d is got for trade parcels. Candles are somewhat more lively. There has been a good inquiry experienced, which may yet lead to business. Meantime, we only hear of the disposal of a few small parcels at 10½d. In dried fruits we note a very considerable demand for currants. Considerable sales have been made to arrive, about 15 tons having so changed hands at 6½d. Spot parcels have been quitted at 7d to 7½d. Cornsacks have been a good deal more looked after, though business has been somewhat checked by the stiffness of holders. Early in the day sales came under our notice at 12s 3d; while later, 12s 4½d was realised. Sales of old teas are mentioned at 1s, for which class there is a brisk look out and leafy sorts especially would meet with ready purchasers. Bangkok dressed rice has been quitted at £17 10s. We learn of the disposal of a considerable parcel of linseed oil, in drums, at about 4s. Advices regarding tobaccos are still very favourable. Shipments to a moderate extent of Cameron's tens are advised from Liverpool, but no half-pounds or twists are coming forward. Supplies of flour of sulphur are very short; a parcel of 20 tons, the only one advised, is reported by one vessel, but on inquiry the shipment turns out to be rolled brimstone. There is a fair inquiry, but holders now look for better rates. Caustic soda, carbonate of soda, and soda crystals, have also been short shipped.

SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Municipal Council of Sydney will be held at the Town Hall, York-street, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, for considering the following notices of motion:—

By Alderman ———.—That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, be adopted.

By Alderman Andrews,—That the report of the Lighting Committee, received this day, recommending that a public lamp be erected at the corner of Hunter and Elizabeth streets, be adopted.

By Alderman Chapman,—That the Hackney Carriage and Omnibus Amendment By-law now submitted by the By-laws Committee be adopted. That the report of the Water Committee, received this day, recommending, on petition, that the water-main in Derwent-street, Glebe, be extended seventy yards, at a cost of £30, be adopted. That the report of the Water Committee, received this day, recommending, on petition, that a three-inch water-main be laid in Pyrmont Bridge Road, Glebe, at a cost of £22, be adopted. That the report of the Water Committee, received this day, recommending, on petition, that a 4-inch watermain be laid in Hereford and Upper-streets, Glebe, at a cost of £47, be adopted. That the report of the Lighting Committee, received this day, recommending, on petition, that a public lamp be erected in Liverpool-street, between Riley and Crown streets, be adopted.

By Alderman Steel,—That the plan and section now submitted by the Improvement Committee, showing the permanent level of Sophia-street, Surry Hills, be adopted.

By Alderman Hordern,—That this Council is of opinion—seeing the large number of heavily laden unlicensed drays and other private vehicles traversing the streets of the city—that some stringent measure is necessary to compel the owners thereof to contribute towards the expense of keeping the thoroughfares in repair; that the City Solicitor be instructed to prepare a bill to authorise the Council to impose a fee upon all such vehicles, such fee to be appropriated to and form part of the general city funds.—That the by-laws now submitted to prevent the throwing of fruit, &c., on the public footpaths, be adopted.

By Alderman Bown,—That the by-law now submitted by the By-laws Committee, for the regulation of Prince Alfred Park, be adopted.

By Alderman Murphy,—That the City Surveyor be instructed to purchase any metal-stone offered for sale suitable for street purposes, at a price to be fixed by the Finance Committee. That the cutting in Harris-street, at the Pyrmont Bridge Road, be widened by contract, at a cost not exceeding the estimate of the City Surveyor. That the tender of Mr. John F. Maloney, for a lease of the Exhibition Building for a period of ten months in each year, for a term of three years, be accepted.

By Alderman Bown,—That the offer of Messrs. Lawrence Byrne and Henry Bourke, for a lease of the Haymarket Shed, George and Campbell streets, for one year, at a rental of £8 per week, be accepted.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness: at 12, Buggies and Harness.
DAWSON AND CO.—At the Camperdown Yards, at half-past 2, Horses.
G. M. PITT.—At his Yards, Fulläger's, at half-past 11, Fat Cattle.
HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At Fulläger's Yards, at 11, Fat Sheep.
SULLIVAN AND TINDALE.—At the Homebush Yards, at half-past 9, Fat Cattle.
CHANDLER AND CO.—On the Premises, Imperial Hotel, William-street, the License, Stock-in-trade, Fittings, Household Furniture, &c.
J. G. COHEN.—At Towns's Bonded Stores, at 11, Tobacco.
C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11, Damaged Woollens.
H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11, Household Furniture, Bagatelle Board and Sundries; on the Premises, 26, Athlone-place, Parramatta-street, at 3, Household Furniture, &c.
LISTER AND SON.—At their Rooms, at 11, the Stock of a Storekeeper.
A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Pumps, Boilers, Sewing-Machines, Household Furniture, Pianofortes, and Sundries.
MEADOWCROFT AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Household Furniture, and Sundries.
THOMAS AND GRINDALE.—At their Rooms, at 11, Unredeemed Pledges.

PATENT ANTI-FOULING SOAP FOR SHIPS.—Messrs. D. and W. Gibbs's patent anti-fouling soap appears to have come into very general use by ship-owners in England, with very beneficial results, and we are glad to observe that the value of the patent is now being put to the test in Sydney. Though formerly intended as a pigment for preserving the bottom of iron ships, we understand that it is equally efficacious when applied over zinc paint on the bottoms of wood or iron ships. We believe that it is found that the bottoms of iron vessels employed in this harbour foul in about two or three months, and that even on steamers sheathed with copper, the growth of grass is very rapid, owing probably to the smallness of the tidal influence, and to the fact that steamers engaged in the harbour itself are not in motion during the night. The Manly Beach steamer Phantom, which is now on the slip at Messrs. Mort and Co.'s Engineering Works, Balmain, is being coated with Gibbs's soap; and a dressing of it is also being applied to the Government steamer Thetis, at Cockatoo Island. In the latter case it is being applied in vertical strips, about four feet wide, in common with other pigments, so that the test in this case will have the advantage of comparison. Messrs. Bilbe and Co., the owners, and Captain W. Andrew, have furnished the patentees with the following certificate:—"Nelson Dock, Rotherhithe, 18th September, 1869.—We beg to certify that we coated our iron ship, the White Eagle, with D. and W. Gibbs's patent anti-fouling composition, in August, 1868; that she subsequently made a voyage to South Australia, remaining in Adelaide three months; that on her return, in July, 1869, she was docked at Messrs. Green's Blackwall, and her bottom, where it had been coated with the composition, *found perfectly free from rust or fouling*, and the paint in thorough preservation." The *Shipping Gazette* of 28th July refers to the matter in the following terms:—"Gibbs's Anti-fouling Composition.—The ship White Eagle, from Adelaide, having been taken into the Horseferry Dock, an opportunity presented itself yesterday morning, when the water was let off, to inspect her bottom. The White Eagle is an iron-built ship of about 1000 tons, and, previous to her purchase by the present owners, had been exteriorly neglected. In August, 1868, she was coated with D. and W. Gibbs's patent soap, over two coats of white zinc paint. On returning to England in 1869 she was examined in Messrs. Green's Dock, Blackwall, and found perfectly free from rust or fouling. The White Eagle was again coated with the same preparation in 1869, and on inspection not a sea-weed or barnacle could be found on her bottom, and the iron was in an excellent state of preservation. The speed of the ship has been much increased by the use of this compounded soap, and her plates have been protected. The secret of success lies in the exfoliating of the soap, which hardens when the ship is not in motion, and gives when the vessel has good way upon her. The best test of an application of this sort is practical experience, and here we have a ship whose hull was covered with Gibbs's soap twelve months ago, and may now be seen on the blocks in Salisbury Dock. The Kirkham, Carlisle Castle, and Buckinghamshire, three other large ships to whose bottoms the soap has been applied, happen also to be in the Thames just now, having arrived from long sea voyages. These will be docked after discharging, and those who take an interest in the economy of working iron ships will have, therefore, further chances of seeing the effect of Gibbs's soap over white zinc paint." We are informed that, since September, 1869, Messrs. Gibbs have coated nearly fifty vessels, and of those already returned, not one has been in the least foul; and that, unlike many other anti-foulers, the soap has the great advantage, that, even where through careless painting it has been brought into immediate contact with the iron, so far from being injurious, it has proved itself protective to the metal. Captain Peckley, of the Custom House-buildings, is the Sydney agent for the patentees.

THE NORTHERN INTERIOR.—The following is an extract from a letter written by Mr. Richard Dines, and handed to a Northern paper for publication by a mercantile firm in town:—"Tulloona, M'Intyre River, November 18.—We are having a most extraordinary season; no sooner this run gets dry than rain, rain. The green grass is rotting with so much wet in some places. I do not think this will be such a great fattening year; there has been too much rain; the ground has thrown so much grass and rubbish that I think the quality of the grass is bad. I have not seen anything either of my own or others' horses, cattle, and sheep, which can be called very fat; and when the weather does set in dry, the feed will be gone in a very short time. We have no bottom; the eatable grass is all on the top; the bottom is rotten. What we call poor country, I think, will produce the fattest stock this year. I hope I may be wrong. I have no poor country."

THE LAND.

(From the Sydney Mail, November 26.)

THE telegrams from the Clarence and Macleay Rivers since last week have been discouraging in the extreme. Long continued rain has been followed by floods that have put some considerable portion of the cane crops under water. This calamity must be borne, as others that have gone before it, and if it turns out that this is the last squeeze of the sponge, and that the signal has been given for the return of fine weather, all may be well.

Last week we left our remarks upon the analysis of the concrete from the Macleay with the design of laying greater stress at some future occasion on the USE OF LIME. We will, therefore, embrace the present opportunity.

What is termed a fertile soil is a compound substance. Many ingredients combine to make it, and it is rich or poor in proportion to the volume in which these ingredients are found. The principal ingredients in all fertile soils are lime, magnesia, and alumini, and where these are not present they should be supplied. Lime in its pure condition is an oxide of a metal called calcium, but it is rarely found in this state. When pure it is a highly caustic white to grey solid substance, and possesses a strong attraction for acids. Hence it is always found in combination with some acid. To its attraction for carbonic acid is due the different varieties of chalk and limestone; being soluble in water it passes into the animal body and constitutes a considerable part of bones and shells. But notwithstanding its union with carbonic acid, its attraction to this acid is less than to other acids. An exemplification of this fact is seen when we pour a quantity of any acid over carbonate of lime; the bubbling and frothing then observed being occasioned by the escape of the carbonic acid, which is set at liberty when the lime combines with the new acid. This bubbling, or effervescence, as it is called, enables us very easily to ascertain whether a stone be limestone or not, and likewise whether any particular soil contains carbonate of lime; for if any acid, such as vinegar, does not occasion any effervescence, it is certain that no carbonate of lime is present; and if, on the other hand, it does expel bubbles of gas we may be quite sure that a portion of some carbonate is present, and by far the most common is the carbonate of lime.

All forms of carbonate of lime are insoluble in pure water; but rain water, which commonly contains dissolved in it a very small quantity of carbonic acid, has the power of dissolving carbonate of lime; hence when chalk is found its surface is often found corroded and worn away by the rain; and, for the same reason, buildings of freestone or limestone are much less durable than those which are built of granite, a stone which does not contain carbonate of lime and is not so acted upon.

To those who desire to make a rough experiment for the detection of lime in the soil there is a simple method which it may be as well for some of our readers who have a taste for such investigations to know. A portion of the finely-divided matter of the soil to be tried should be placed in an evaporating basin. Over it should be poured muriatic acid in a quantity equal to twice the weight of the earthy matter, but diluted with double its volume of water. The mixture should be allowed to remain for an hour and a half. The carbonate of lime and of magnesia, if any exist in the soil, will have been dissolved in this time, together with a little oxide of iron and alumina. The fluid should be passed through a filter; the solid matter collected, washed with rain water, dried at a moderate heat, and weighed. Its loss will denote the quantity of solid matter taken up. The washings must be added to the solution, which, if not sour to the taste, must be made so by the addition of fresh acid, when a little solution of prussiate of potassa and iron must be mixed with the whole. If a blue precipitate occurs it denotes the presence of oxide of iron, and the solution of the prussiate must be dropped in till no further effect is produced. To ascertain its quantity, it must be collected in the same manner as other solid precipitates, and heated red; the result is oxide of iron, which may be mixed with a little oxide of magnesium. Into the fluid freed from oxide of iron, a solution of neutralised carbonate of potash must be poured till all effervescence ceases in it, and till its taste and smell indicate a considerable excess of alkaline salt. The precipitate that falls down is carbonate of lime; it must be collected on the filter and dried at a heat below that of redness. The magnesia will be precipitated by another quarter of an hour's boiling.

Should the finely divided soil be sufficiently calcareous to effervesce very strongly with acids, a very simple method may be adopted for ascertaining the quantity of carbonate of lime, and one sufficiently accurate in common cases. Carbonate of lime, in all its states, contains a determinate proportion of carbonic acid (nearly 43 per cent.), so that when the quantity of this elastic fluid, given out by any soil during the solution of its calcareous matter in an acid is known, either in weight or measure, the quantity of carbonate of lime may be easily discovered.

When the process by diminution by weight is employed, two parts of the acid and one part of the matter of the soil must be weighed in two bottles, and very slowly mixed together till the effervescence ceases; the difference between their weight before and after the experiment denotes the quantity of carbonic acid lost; for every four grains and a quarter, of which ten grains of carbonate of lime must be estimated. A very simple apparatus, costing a few shillings, is sold for this analysis.

The agricultural use of lime became known in England during the past century. Great results were obtained from it on soil rich in vegetable matter, for lime, and particularly quicklime, greatly accelerates the decay of vegetables and animal substances. The use of lime came to be regarded as the true basis of good farming, for its value upon old cultivated as well as on new soils, was soon discovered. And its application does not seem to be confined to any special soils. "The clay land farmer uses lime as a chemical agent," says one of the Cyclopædia authorities, "either to afford food directly to his crops, or to bring other substances into a condition in which they may act as such; and not only does he find that his crops are heavier, but he also discovers that the mechanical texture of the soil is altered. It has become softer, more easily ploughed and harrowed. The light land farmer is not less benefited, for while the use of lime may tend in some to increase the looseness of his soil, this effect is more than counterbalanced by its greater cleanliness, the ease with which it can be kept clean, and the great increase obtained in the crops of grass, turnips, and barley, which are the special and natural products of such soils."

But let it be observed that these remarks apply only fully to soils that are well drained. If the maximum effect is to be expected of lime, the land on which it is applied must first have been thoroughly drained—not surface-drained, but under-drained, so that the upper stratum—the seed-bed, in fact—shall have been relieved of water and laid dry. Experience has taken the form of an old axiom—"Drain first and lime afterwards." Those who are deaf to this admonition must expect to pay for their folly. There is another bit of experience that should be remembered. This is that not only should lime be administered in large quantities—say 150 bushels per acre, and with tolerable frequency, say every six or eight years,—but that the application of lime should be accompanied by manure. If used upon soil to which manure is a stranger, its exhaustive effect soon becomes evident. The explanation of this is that when lime is administered in very large quantities, its tendency is to use up by bringing it into a state of food for the roots, all the organic matter in the soil, and when this is gone the soil is said to be exhausted. The organic matter therefore needs to be supplied by the animal or vegetable matter, and the lime will quickly get to work to prepare it for food. This conclusion is the result of continued experiments.

There is some difference of opinion as to the state in which lime should be applied. Farmers generally agree, however, in applying lime in a hot or caustic state to new land, because its effect is more immediate. This is easily understood if lime be really employed in converting the useless vegetable matter—the roots, fibres, and stems at every stage of natural decay,—into active manure in the soil itself. The action of lime upon weeds and all sorts of vegetable matter is very clearly seen when it is mixed with a heap of such refuge gathered from the field. There can scarcely be a better manure, in fact, than is obtained by paring land and throwing the sods into a heap, with intervening layers of quick lime. The question when and how should hot lime be applied to land abundant in vegetable matter, is thus answered by one of our best agricultural authorities—Mr. J. C. Morton:—"On land which has never been under the plough, such as bogs and heaths, the first thing to be done is to drain, pare and burn, and spread the ashes over the surface. When these operations have been finished, which in ordinary cases will be towards the end of summer, the land should be ploughed and afterwards well broken down. The lime, if previously laid in heaps and properly slaked, should be laid in a powdery state in small heaps, one to every square perch; then carefully spread over the surface, and well harrowed in. In this state it may be allowed to remain for some months when the plough may be put to work and the seed planted."

From these remarks the value of lime upon new soils devoted to the growth of the sugar-cane, which is apt to find the presence of vegetable acids adverse to the elaboration of sugar, will be apparent. A fair trial to it should be given, and a careful record kept of the results as compared with plots upon which it is not applied. By this means we shall soon arrive at the truth.

TRADE CIRCULARS.

[HELMUTH SCHWARTZE.]

WOOL.

London, 5th October.

SINCE the departure of the last mail on the 9th ultimo, the Franco-German conflict has raged uninterruptedly, accompanied by fearful loss of life on both sides. The short vision of peace has vanished, and with the present embittered state of the combatants' minds, many months must, it is feared, elapse ere Europe may be at rest again. The demand for fine wools must, under the circumstances, be considered comparatively good. Transactions, which though not large in themselves, yet embracing on the whole several thousand bales, have taken place at rates about equal to those ruling at the close of last auctions; while wools of low quality, suitable for military purposes, command a good deal of inquiry.

The next series of colonial wool sales here will most probably open on the 27th instant.

Up to date the arrivals are—

Sydney	37,457	bales
Port Phillip	11,291	,,
Adelaide	4,419	,,
Van Diemen's Land	1,391	,,
New Zealand	30,566	,,
Swan River	366	,,
Cape	30,850	,, (about)
	116,339	
which, with the parcels held over from last sales, say	64,000	
and about...	22,100	still afloat
will bring the total up to about	202,439	bales.

With such a quantity, and the fact that consumption all over the Continent has greatly fallen off, while large parcels of Buenos Ayres and Australian wool have been sent over from France to swell the lists for sale in this country, one cannot but look for somewhat sluggish competition and lower prices, especially as the support from France is likely to be very slight indeed.

Whatever the issue of the Continental struggle may be, it is certain that both France and Germany must suffer greatly, and for a very considerable period will the effect be felt in more or less severity. It is possible that a momentary reaction may take place on the termination of the war, but it will doubtless be short-lived, and sheep farmers will do well to prepare themselves for a lengthened continuance of depressed rates.

The Antwerp sales of Buenos Ayres and Monte Video wool opened on the 13th and closed on the 17th ultimo. 9930 bales were offered, and of these 6135 bales found buyers. The attendance was small, competition dull, and the fall in prices, as compared with the May auctions, may be quoted at 1d to 1½d per lb.

LIQUORS.

[F. W. COSENS.]

September 30.

There is every reason to hope that, in spite of the war, the vintage in France will be secured in most departments, and the wine made as usual; but how the produce will fare should the war continue, and hands for the cellar work be wanting at critical periods, is another matter. So far as the gathering of the fruit is concerned, female labour has always been so liberally used in vintage operations that many assert no reasons exist to justify unfavourable anticipations as to the result. The shipments from Bordeaux and Charente of wines and brandy have been considerable, but such must only be looked upon as precautionary, and not calculated to affect the present moderate scale of prices ruling here. It is reported that champagnes are, since the Prussian occupation of Rheims, &c., being exported to England by way of Belgium; such, if true, will of course enhance the cost of transit, but insure supplies. On the London market wines do not show any alteration in value, the demand being quite an average. Brandy slower of sale at unaltered quotations, old bonds bringing full rates. Rum a shade easier. Sherry: The import of Spanish white wine for the seven months ending 31st July shows a decline of 2100 butts, and the home consumption 990. It is, however, calculated that when the returns, embracing the nine months' trade, ending 30th September, are published, the consumption will stand at a figure quite equal to that of the past year, while the importation will show a large decrease. Vintage work was in full operation at the date of late advices from Jerez, and the report generally accepted was that the crop would be small but the quality exceedingly fine; grapes had in some few districts, rather difficult of access, been secured at a shade lower rates than in 1869, but generally the fine quality of the fruit had brought large purchasers forward, who had readily paid full prices to secure the yield of especial localities. The shipments continue equal to the requirements, but there is a complete cessation of all speculative operations. Port: The latest notices from the Douro district are favourable, so far as the weather is concerned; in many localities, however, the grapes, from the unusually dry and hot season, are smaller than in 1868, and some of the wines, it is feared, will be poor and thin. Prices at Oporto remained unaltered, and holders do not press 1869's. French: Business at Bordeaux is reported to be paralysed; a good deal of wine has been hurried away, but as that proves no lack of labourers to be obtainable, it is supposed that the war demand has been met and that enough hands are for the moment to be procured for all cellar operations. The crop, it was hoped, would prove to have been secured in fine condition, and the wine made of superior quality to 1869. From Champagne it would appear that vintage operations will in no way be impeded by the Prussian occupation, but the crop of grapes may probably turn out to be small. Brandy: The principal feature in this market has been the shipment from Charente of considerable quantities of brandy held there on order for British account, and, although our stock in bond here will be considerably increased, prices, as far as can at present be calculated, will not be unfavourably affected; of course the result of the present vintage has to be realised, but in the event of peace, and a probable export duty, rates are not likely to be easier. Rum: This market is quiet, and prices for the moment tend in favour of the buyer.

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.

[DYSTER, NALDER, AND CO.]

7th October.

The arrivals since last outward mail have been 5646 hides, 31 bales leather, and 746 casks tallow. Hides have been in only moderate demand, and light hides have declined ¼d per lb., whilst heavy, owing to some export orders, have generally maintained their former value. The sales reach 4616 hides—Sydney, best heavy, 5¼d to 5½d; best light, 5½d. Melbourne, best heavy, 5d to 5¼d; best light, 5½d. New Zealand, best heavy, 5d to 5¼d; second class hides, 4½d to 4¾d; thirds, 3½d; kips and skins, 4d to 4½d per lb. Stock this day, 7319 hides. Leather continues in good demand, and the supply being moderate former rates to ¼d and in few instances ½d per lb. advance have been obtained. The sales reach 410 bales—Best sides, 10¾d to 11¼d; seconds and stained, 9½d to 10½d; thirds and very inferior, 6d to 8d; light, 11d to 11½d; best dressing sides, 10¼d; seconds, 9½d; bellies and shoulders, 9½d; pieces, 3d to 5d per lb. Basils continue neglected, and very few have been sold, viz., 996 strained, inferior, at 4d per lb. Bark: A considerable amount of business has been done, but the demand has been far from active, and to effect sales in quantity a further concession of 2s 6d to 5s per ton has been necessary. The stock has, however, been somewhat reduced, and a considerable portion of it being firmly held, any further reduction in value is not likely to take place, but rather the reverse. The sales reach 1072 tons Adelaide, ground, £8 5s; chopped, £7 10s to £8 7s 6d; other ports, ground, £7 2s 6d to £7 5s; chopped, £6 12s 6d to £7; long, £7 2s 6d per ton. The stock is 2384 tons. Sheepskins: In the absence of public sales, there are no transactions to report. Kangaroo Skins: 3397 skins have been sold—dry, first dry, damaged, 3d; second, ditto, 1d each; tanned, chiefly small, average 4½ to 5 lbs. per dozen, 9d to 10½d per lb. Horns and Bones: No sales to report. Tallow: In the first week after the departure of last mail a considerable business was done in old and new Russian tallow on the spot, and the market was tolerably firm, the price on the spot ranging between 44s 3d and 44s 9d for new tallow, and 42s 6d to 43s 3d for old. During the past three weeks the market has generally been dull and drooping, and closes flat at 43s 3d for new Y. C. on the spot and for October to December delivery. Some considerable arrivals from France and the prospect of a larger supply from St. Petersburg than was expected, combined with a still ample quantity of colonial tallow here and on the way, are the main cause of the present dull tone of the market. Present quotations are fully 1s per cwt. lower than on the 9th September. Australian tallow has been only in moderate demand, and has fluctuated in value to the extent of 6d to 9d per cwt., but closes about the same as at the departure of last mail, except for fine white mutton, which is comparatively scarce and relatively high. The sales by public and private reach 5147 casks, and the stock is estimated at 9019 casks.

MAITLAND MARKETS.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25.—There has been very little animation in this market since my last week's report. Another terrible visitation has come upon the district, which, although not so devastating as the former ones at the beginning of the year, has caused very considerable damage. The inhabitants of the town have been providing against the possibility of the flood waters rising higher, and the farmers in the immediate neighbourhood have been endeavouring to save a small portion of their crops before they became submerged. The recent heavy rains have caused the up-country roads to be in a frightful state, and our storekeepers are consequently unable to forward goods to the interior to any great extent. The finer descriptions of teas and sugars are still inquired for. Oilmen's Stores: No alteration. There is very little wheat forward, and our local mills are for the most part standing idle. As to the other leading lines there is no difference worthy of mention as compared with last week's report. Fat Cattle: A moderate supply only having come forward, prices equal to those of last week are still obtainable, say 14s to 15s per 100 lbs. Fat Sheep: Wethers of prime quality are salable at prices beyond their value for boiling purposes, and there is no prospect of the many flocks of that description being boiled down until after Christmas. Shorn wethers are worth 7s 6d to 9s per head; ewes according to weight. Large purchases of ewes for forward delivery have been made by speculators in tallow. Store Cattle: This remarkable season causes the demand for store stock to continue unabated, cattle of every description being readily sold at full rates. Store Sheep: Buyers will not operate at the prices asked by vendors. Horses dull of sale. Pigs are sold at advanced rates. Teas, per chest, £7 to £10; half-chest, £3 5s to £5. Sugar: Ration, per ton, £35 to £37 10s; Mauritius, £35 to £40; counters, £36 to £42; Company's pieces, £45 to £46; crystals, £48 to £50; snowdrop, £50 to £52; loaf, £59 to £60. Coffee, per lb., 1s to 1s 6d. Oilmen's Stores: Bottled fruits, per dozen, 13s to 14s; English jams, 1-lb. tins, 10s to 12s; colonial ditto, 8s and 15s; sardines, ½ tins, 8s; lobsters, 9s; oysters, 13s; salmon, 17s; pickles, quarts, 13s 6d; currants, per lb., 4½d to 8d; raisins, per lb., 7d to 8½d; salad oil, per dozen, 7s 6d and 25s; Lea and Perrins' sauces, per dozen, 13s 6d to 15s; vinegar, per quart, 1s; mustard, per lb., 1s 2d; pepper, per lb., 1s and 1s 4d. Wheat, per bushel, 4s to 4s 6d. Flour, per ton, £15 to £16. Bran, per ton, £5. Pollard, per ton, £5. Hay, lucerne, per ton, £4 to £4 15s; oaten, per ton, £3 11s to £5. green lucerne, per load, 3s to 5s; maize, per bushel, 3s to 3s 2d; maize meal, per 100 lbs., 9s 6d to 11s. Spirits: Martell's brandy, per gallon, 22s; Martell's brandy, per case, 27s 6d to 52s; Hennessy's brandy, per gallon, 22s; Hennessy's brandy, per case, 54s; rum, per gallon, 19s; gin, per case, 48s; gin (full contents), per case, 56s; old tom, per case, 38s to 40s; whisky, per case, 36s; ales (English), per hogshead, £7 to £8 10s; ales (English), per dozen, 11s to 12s; porter, dozen, 11s to 12s; ales (colonial), per gallon, 11d to 1s 2d. Poultry: Geese, per pair, wholesale 5s to 6s, retail 6s to 7s 6d; ducks, per pair wholesale 4s to 5s, retail 5s to 6s; fowls, per pair wholesale 3s 6d to 4s, retail 4s to 5s; turkey cocks, per pair wholesale 10s to 12s, retail 11s to 13s; turkey hens, per pair wholesale 7s to 9s retail, 8s to 10s 6d; Fruits: Apples, wholesale 17s 6d to 19s per case, retail 1s to 2s per dozen; oranges, wholesale 6d to 8d per dozen, retail 10d to 1s 6d per dozen; lemons, wholesale 5d to 6d per dozen, retail 8d to 9d per dozen; bananas, wholesale is to 1s 6d per dozen, retail 1½d to 2d each; loquats, wholesale 1½d per pint, retail 3d per pint; cocoanuts, wholesale 3s 6d to 4s, retail 4d to 7d each. Vegetables: Potatoes, wholesale £2 to £3 10s per ton, retail 4s to 5s per cwt.; cabbages, wholesale 6d to 9d per dozen, retail 1d each; cauliflowers, wholesale 2s 6d per dozen, retail 3d each; turnips, wholesale per dozen bunches 1s 3d, retail 1½d to 2d per bunch; pumpkins, wholesale per dozen 3s to 4s, retail 5d to 6d each; carrots, wholesale per dozen bunches 1s 3d, retail 2d per bunch; asparagus, wholesale per dozen bundles 4s, retail 6d per bundle; peas, retail 9d to 10d per peck; broad beans, retail 1s per peck; french beans, retail 1s per peck. Butcher's meat: beef, wholesale per 100 lbs. 15s to 15s 6d, retail 2½d to 3d per lb; mutton, wholesale per lb. 2d, retail 2½d to 3d per lb.; lamb, retail 4s to 4s 6d per quarter; veal, wholesale per lb. 5d, retail 6d per lb.; pork, wholesale per lb. 4d, retail 6d per lb.; salt beef, 15s to 16s per 100 lbs. Farm and dairy produce: butter, wholesale per lb. 8d, retail per lb 9d to 10d; eggs, wholesale per dozen 8d, retail per dozen 1s; English cheese, wholesale per lb. 1s 6d, retail per lb. 1s 9d; colonial cheese, wholesale per lb. 4½d to 5d, retail per lb. 6d to 7d; bacon, wholesale per lb. 7d to 8d, retail per lb. 9d to 10d. Leather: Sydney kip leather per lb. 1s 7d to 2s; Maitland ditto per lb. 1s 7d to 2s, Sydney sole leather per lb 1s to 1s 2d, Maitland ditto per lb. 10d to 1s, bag leather per side 11s to 13s 6d, harness leather per lb. 10d to 1s 2d, calfskins per lb. 3s to 5s 6d, French calfskins per lb. 6s to 6s 6d, basils per dozen 10s to 17s 6d, hides each 7s to 15s 6d; tallow, mutton per ton £28 to £31, beef per ton £26 to £28; candles, wholesale per lb. 5d to 5½d, retail per lb. 6d to 6½d; tobacco, American per lb. 4s to 6s, colonial per lb. 1s to 1s 6d, cigars per 1000 £5 to £6.

COAL, FIREWOOD, ETC.

CHEAP FUEL.

The retail price of COKE is at present 6s per chaldron.

Delivered free of charge for cartage at any place within the boundaries of the city; and at 2s per chaldron at any place not more than two miles beyond the city boundaries.

For places at a greater distance, parties must make their own arrangements as to carriage.

A liberal discount to purchasers of 50 chaldrons and upwards.

The use of Coke as fuel for steam engine purposes has been recently tested at the Dover Corporation Waterworks, and has resulted in an economy of £315 per annum, the coast of coal being £1050 as against £735, the cos tof coke.

Gas Works, 18th November, 1870.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.

GARD AND HEMSLEY,
next
The New Post Office,
George-street.

CHOICE GOODS,
per Mail Steamer Geelong.
New and elegant cravats, scarfs, and ties
Collars—the latest shapes
Kid gloves—ladies' and gentlemen's first choice
Silk and light texture coats, for summer wear
Gold studs, links, and sets
The finest hosiery, silk shirts, &c.
Indian and Chinese silk turbans
Perfumery, fancy soaps, and toilet brushware.

GARD and HEMSLEY'S
HATS
comprise every novelty for the season, with all the latest improvements in ventilation and lightness.

Next the New Post Office,
George-street.

CHILDREN'S Underclothing, at greatly reduced prices: children's drawers, chemises, and night-dresses, a little soiled.
E. WAY'S, 261, 263, and 265, Pitt-street,
Ladies' Underclothing and
Outfitting Establishment.

W. C. RENWICK, 86, KING-STREET.
MANTLES,
in new designs, beautifully trimmed, 23s 6d to 63s
Black Silk Grenadine Jackets, loose and tight shapes
Grenadine Jackets, trimmed lace and satin, 8s 11d to 21s
Lace and Grenadine Fichus, 6s 11d to 15s 9d
Lace Jackets, magnificently trimmed; Gros Grain ditto, trimmed lace and satin.
(A competent cutter engaged on the premises.)
Printed Alpacas, warranted fast colours, 5s 11d and 6s 11d per dress
Printed Delaines, 4½d, fast washing colours
New light tints in Alpacas, Fibres, and Lustres
Washing Grenadines, 3½d; Brocaded ditto, 4½d
White Calico, 4½d; Grey ditto, 2¾d; Stout Holland, 7¾d
Lace Curtains, Mosquito Net—all widths, very cheap
Prints, 4½d; small patterns for infants' wear, cheap
Household Drapery of every description, cheap
Silk Umbrellas, 6s 11d; Parachutes, 1s 11d; Silk ditto, 2s 11d
Large lot of new and pretty shapes in Hats, all styles
Feathers, Flowers; Underclothing, plain and trimmed.

NEW GOODS AT W. C. KELK'S
LITTLE BOYS' Rock Pearl HATS, a durable quality, the most becoming and suitable shape ever introduced; price, 3s 9d each. W. C. KELK.
Girls' and Young Ladies' Rock Pearl Hats, very shady, to [illegible] the mushroom shape, 2s 11d
Ladies' Hats in various NEW SHAPES, suitable for the height of summer; also, a quantity of Girl's Drab and Brown Plain and Fancy Straw Hats, 2s 11d each.
FALLS, GOSSAMERS, LACE.

W. C. KELK respectfully informs his customers that he now holds a well-assorted stock of Children's and Ladies' White Cotton HOSE from the long-celebrated manufacturers, JAMES and COMPANY. For shape, finish, and durability this make has no rival.
DRESSES, White and Coloured MUSLINS.
W. C. KELK, Draper, opposite Royal Hotel.

TRIMMINGS, newest and cheapest, wholesale and retail. W. C. KELK.

SHIRTS, SHIRTS.—Gentlemen's superior EUREKA SHIRTS, 32s the half-dozen; fittings of the best Irish linen. M. A. HUGHES, Shirt Manufactory, 590, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

FANCY Prints, 2s 11d, 3s 6d, 4s 11d dress; Fancy Grenadines, 4s 11d, 5s 11d, 6s 11d. Thos. Baker, op. Cathedral.

MOSQUITO NET, 2 yards wide, fine double thread, 10½d yard; Antimacassars, 8½d, 10½d. T. BAKER.

STAYS.—Good white Stays, 1s 11d; good useful article, 2s 11d; very superior, 3s 9d. THOS. BAKER.

ARRIVAL OF MAIL STEAMER GEELONG.

THOMPSON and GILES,
DENISON HOUSE,
GEORGE-STREET.
Will show THIS MORNING a very choice display of
MILLINERY in
TRIMMED BONNETS
TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' DRAB SHELL RIDING HATS, with coloured Silk Veils
LADIES' BLACK SILK RIDING HATS
RICH FRENCH FLOWERS
FEATHERS
REAL LACES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
MADEIRA WORK
RIBBONS
BLACK AND COLOURED RIBBON VELVETS
JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES
BOYS' BLACK SOFT FELT HATS
BOYS' WHITE STRAW ALPINES
BOY'S SPECKLED ZEBRA
MEN'S WHITE STRAW ALPINES.

THOMPSON and GILES,
IMPORTERS OF NOVELTIES,
376, 378, 380, George-street.

THOMPSON and GILES,
DENISON HOUSE,
George-street.

DOMESTIC, HOUSEHOLD, TABLE LINEN, AND FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
THOMPSON and GILES invite the special attention of private families, hotel and restaurant keepers, squatters, captains of vessels, and all buyers to this very important branch of their business.
They have the pleasure of announcing the receipt of 40 bales and cases, comprising the following goods:—
Linen Sheetings, all widths
Croydon, Wigan, and Twilled Sheetings
Fine Longloth Sheetings, all widths
Horrocks's Twilled Longcloths
Brown and White Huckabacks and Medical Rubber
Fringed and Bordered Towels
White and Brown Turkish Towels
Plain and Checked Glass and Tea Cloth
Pudding Cloth
Patent Dusters, white and coloured
Cotton Union, and Linen Ticks
Blue and Red Striped Blind Ticks
Union and Linen Table Damask, all widths and qualities, in white and brown
Damask Tablecloths, from the smallest to the largest sizes, in every quality
Tray Cloths and Slip Damask
Fish and Dinner Napkins
Damask D'Oyleys
White and Coloured Toilet Covers
3-4 and 4-4 Toileting, by the yard
Children's Cot Quilts
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, and 13-4 Summer Quilts
Ditto ditto Toilet ditto
Ditto ditto real Marsala
Ditto ditto Patent Terry
White and Coloured Counterpanes
Plain and Damask Dimities
Coloured ditto
Every size and quality in real Witney and Bath Blankets
Crib Blankets
White and Buff Window Holland
Furniture Chintz
China Matting
Velvet Pile Table Covers
Printed Cloth, for Table Covers.

GENERAL MOURNING DRAPERY.
Parties about to purchase MOURNING will find it much to their advantage, previous to making their purchases, to inspect THOMPSON and GILES' well-selected Stock of
GENERAL MOURNING,
where they can select from ENDLESS VARIETY, every article requisite, at the most economical prices, either in the piece or made up for immediate wear.
MOURNING SHAWLS and MANTLES, very choice, from the most expensive to the most economical prices.
Ladies' MOURNING BONNETS, in all the newest styles.
Mourning orders carefully executed at the shortest notice, and with the least possible delay.
Families waited on at their own residences.

GENERAL MOURNING DEPARTMENT,
THOMPSON and GILES,
DENISON HOUSE, GEORGE-STREET.

VERY IMPORTANT SHIPMENT OF NOVELTIES.

SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS OF EUROPEAN FASHIONS.

Ex Mail Steamer Geelong.

DAVID JONES and CO. have the pleasure to announce for THIS MORNING,
A very GRAND EXPOSITION OF NOVELTIES throughout their departments.
Their London partner, by special effort, has secured unprecedented advantages in a large purchase of
PLAIN and FANCY SILKS
SATINS, DRAP DE FRANCE
CACHMERE GROS GRAINS, CACHMERE DE SOIE
FANCY RAZE SILKS, STRIPES and BROCHES.
A considerable advance in the price of French Silks must inevitably take place. These importations have been purchased below old prices, and are specially worthy of attention.

A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY of
MILLINERY BONNETS, HATS, &c.
including very RECHERCHE yet INEXPENSIVE models.
HEAD DRESSES FLOWERS FEATHERS.

A beautiful variety of
MANTLES, FICHUS, &c.,
in Grenadine, Lace, French Silk, Honiton, Limerick, and Blond Bridal Squares.

In the LACE and FANCY DEPARTMENT, the importations are larger than usual
REAL LACES, in every class and width
LACE and MUSLIN SETS, LAPPETS
REAL LACE FALLS, COIFFEURES
New shapes LACE LOUVRE COLLARS
CHEMISETTES
FROU FROU LISSES, CREPES.
The new taffeta and royal cord ribbons
Carriage parasols and sun shades.

D. J. and CO., in soliciting particular attention to these importations, beg to mention that this is the most COMPREHENSIVE SHIPMENT received THIS SEASON.

IMPORTED BY THE MAIL
Black and Coloured Silks
New Fancy Silks
New Foulard Silks
Millinery, Tulle, and Crêpe Bonnets
Trimmed Straw Bonnets for young ladies
The newest shapes in Ladies' Hats
A choice lot of Flowers and Wreaths
Ribbons, Gloves, and Parasols
and
The newest Models for the Dressmaking Department.

We shall make a full Exposition of the above THIS DAY, and, in addition to these novelties, we have landed and opened during the past week from
GREEN'S SHIP, THE LORD WARDEN,
upwards of £6000 worth of New Goods, for our Family and General Drapery Departments. We shall offer all at very low rates, in accordance with our business motto:—
FIRST-CLASS GOODS! LOWEST PRICES!

FARMER and COMPANY,
VICTORIA HOUSE.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

This morning we shall make our first grand display of seasonable WOOLLENS for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, CONSISTING OF THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF NOVELTIES AS YET EXHIBITED IN THIS DEPARTMENT.
Ex Lord Warden and Mail Steamer, we have in considerable variety
NEW FANCY COATINGS,
NEW QUILTING VESTINGS,
NEW FRENCH TROUSERINGS,
together with an unparalleled selection in heather-mixed, plain, and fancy Scotch Tweeds, Cashmeres, Venetians, Meltons, Habit Cloths,
and
LIVERY COATINGS and VESTINGS, &c.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE FOLLOWING PRICES, AT WHICH WE ARE SUPPLYING FIRST-CLASS GARMENTS TO ORDER, CUT WITH ACKNOWLEDGED TASTE AND PRECISION, AND FINISHED IN THE BEST POSSIBLE STYLE.
FARMER and COMPANY'S TWEED SUITS to ORDER from 3½ to 5 GUINEAS
FARMER and COMPANY'S TWEED TROUSERS to ORDER from 21s to 30s
FARMER and COMPANY'S LIVERY SUITS to ORDER from 5 to 6½ GUINEAS
FARMER and COMPANY'S SUPERFINE BLACK SUITS to ORDER from 5 to 7 GUINEAS
FARMER and COMPANY'S RIDING HABITS to ORDER from 3 to 6 GUINEAS.

BOYS' CLOTHING TO ORDER.
For this branch we have engaged the services of a cutter skilled in Juvenile Garments, and are now prepared to execute orders with promptitude at A SMALL ADVANCE ON READY-MADE PRICES.

FARMER and COMPANY,
Merchant Tailors,
269 to 275, Pitt-street.

MISS BURKE,
102, King-street.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING manufactured from Horrockses' long cloths; ladies' chemises from 1s 11d to 3s 11d; ditto trimmed, 2s 11d to 12s 6d; the Indian chemise, dispensing with slip bodice, richly trimmed, 9s 6d to 18s 6d; ladies' frilled night gowns, 3s 6d to 7s 6d; ditto ditto richly trimmed, 6s 11d to 16s 6d; ladies' tucked drawers, 1s 11d to 3s 11d; ditto trimmed, 2s 11d to 9s 6d; ladies' slip bodices, 1s 11d to 12s 6d; ladies' tucked petticoats, 3s 6d to 6s 6d; ditto ditto twilled and worked, 6s 11d to 70s. These goods are well made and of the most approved shape. Every garment in children's underclothing at equally moderate prices. The best makes in ladies' stays from 1s 11d to 10s 6d. A large and choice stock of BABY LINEN at moderate prices.

MISS BURKE,
102, King-street.
Silk walking jackets, handsomely trimmed, 15s to 39s
Rich gros grain (model goods), 40s to 70s
Black grenadine jackets and fichus, 8s 11d to 32s 6d
Lace and grenadine shawls, &c.

RECEIVED PER MAIL STEAMER—
R. N. caps, belts, and embroidered peaks
R. N. wire lace and rings
R. N., P. and O., and Customs buttons
R. N. and P. and O. cap badges
Gold cord, braid, crowns and stars, medal ribbons
Carved ivory and pearl shank vest buttons, &c.
J. EXTON, Tailor, &c., 301, George-street.

MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS, and CAPS. NEW STYLES in Collars, Ties, Braces, Belts, &c. GEORGE ROGERS, 760, George-street South, near the Haymarket.

LADIES', GIRLS', and CHILDREN'S HATS, trimmed and untrimmed; fashionable shapes, at remarkably low prices. GEORGE ROGERS, 760, George-street South, near the Haymarket.

484, GEORGE-STREET. — TURNER'S Market Cloth Hall and Practical Tailoring Establishment.

TURNER has made a great reduction for cash in all his prices to suit the times at 484, George-street.

484, GEORGE-STREET.—TURNER'S Tweed Suits to measure, well-made and well shrunk.

TURNER'S all wool tweed trousers to order, well-made and shrunk from 15s at 484, George-street.

484, GEORGE-STREET.—TURNER'S Black Cloth Suits, well made and perfect fit, to order from £3.

TURNER'S good Black Cloth Trousers to order from 15s, at Market Cloth Hall, 484, George-street.

484, GEORGE-STREET.—TURNER has the largest and best stock of woollens in the colony to select from.

TURNER, 484, George-street, supplies the trade and Public with cut lengths or pieces at Wholesale prices.

NO ONE NEED NOW BUY SLOPS, or imported rubbish, as clothing of a very superior description CAN be MADE to ORDER, not only BETTER in QUALITY, STYLE, FINISH, and FIT, but LOWER in PRICE, at the N. S. W. Tailoring HOUSE, 646, George-street, third door north of Liverpool-street.
CASH BUYERS and PATRIOTS should ENCOURAGE COLONIAL INDUSTRY, by ORDERING their CHRISTMAS SUITS at the above FASHIONABLE TAILORING HOUSE. Please note the number, 646, GEORGE-STREET.

MONSTER SALE of BOOTS and SHOES.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

ALTERATIONS TO PREMISES.

B. COCKS is now SELLING the whole of his stock at less than cost.

GENUINE CLEARANCE SALE, at B. COCK'S, 369, and 371, George-street.

CROQUET SETS, various qualities. ALFRED FOWLER, General Importer, 316, Castlereagh-street.

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, ETC.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn-Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

DATES, Currants, Raisins, Figs, Nuts, Almonds, Hams, Cheese. T. J. Stutchbury and Co., 183, Pitt-st.

BREADSTUFFS.
The undersigned have always on SALE—
ADELAIDE FLOUR, town and country brands
LAUNCESTON FLOUR
VICTORIAN FLOUR
ADELAIDE WHEAT
LAUNCESTON WHEAT
NEW ZEALAND WHEAT.
BEILBY and SCOTT, Pitt-street North.

CALIFORNIA FLOUR.—Golden Age and National Mills on SALE by George A. Lloyd and Co., 362, George-street.

ADELAIDE, PORT M'DONNELL, and NEW ZEALAND WHEAT. C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-st.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Hart's, Colman's, Noarlunga, Palmer's, Field's, &c. C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-st.

FLOUR.—Mount Gambier, Californian, and Bathurst, sacks, quarter-sacks. C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-st.

SWALLOW and ARIELL'S PRIZE BISCUITS, Melbourne moulds, yellow, mottled, soft and toilet soap; confectionery, jellies, pastilles, cream chocolate, Scotch mixtures and boiled goods, pearl barley, soda crystals, canary seed, Cheshire and N. W. cheese, and paper bags. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

525 HALF-CHESTS TEA ex Randers, £3 12s 6d each 920 Boxes finest Tea in the colony, 1s 9d lb. by the box
1500 bags superfine Flour, 6s 6d each
6300 tins fresh Salmon, 1s per tin
Very best Butter in Sydney, 3 lbs. 1s 6d.
C. KIDMAN, South Head Road, and Branch Establishments.

475 CASES Dick and Son's India Pale Ale, only £1 per 3-dozen case
330 cases Dawson's Ale, 6s single dozen; 5s 6d by the case.
1000 dozen Borthwick's Stout, 8s single dozen.
C. KIDMAN, South Head Road, and Branch Establishments.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

HORSE, Double-seated, hooded Buggy and Harness, £35; horse, tray buggy, and harness, £30 the lot
Horse, spring-cart, and harness, £15; all in good order
Horse, light American waggon, and harness, £30 the lot
Horse, superior pack-saddle, and bridle, £10 the lot
Pair first-class carriage horses, £42; set harness, £5
Pair grey horses, £30; pair cobs, £20
First-class saddle horse, £10. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.

THOROUGH-BRACE COACHES for SALE. Apply Phœnix Wharf.

HORSES, Dogcarts, Buggies, and Waggonettes, and Pair for Hire (Sundays excepted). Gibson, Pitt-st.

HORSES and Vehicles, Spring-carts for SALE, superior style. Adams and Webber, Newtown.

FOR SALE, light second-hand BICYCLE, price £4 10s. Apply H. Burfield, Bathurst-st. A bargain.

BUGGIES of all descriptions, new and second-hand; also harness. T. MOORE, South Head Road.

DAPPLE GREY HORSE, first-class buggy, carriage, and saddle horse, up to fifteen stone, good stepper and thoroughly sound, £15; well-bred Bay, very stylish buggy HORSE, £10. S. KNIGHT, 257, Castlereagh-st.

QUIET HORSE, double-seat Buggy and Harness, nearly new, £30 lot. S. Knight, 257, Castlereagh-st.

GOOD HORSE, strong Spring-cart and Harness, £15 lot; quiet Cob, Saddle and Bridle, £8. KNIGHT.

GREY COB, thorough good buggy horse for a journey, £10; well-bred Bay Hack, £9. KNIGHT.

FIRST-CLASS new double-seat Buggy, £30; new Waggonette, £24; Spring-cart, £7. S. KNIGHT.

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.

Regular Sales at the Bazaar, daily; and at Camperdown, any afternoon.
Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Fresh Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
9 head of good useful saddle and harness horses.

American Hooded Cut-under Buggy.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
A good second-hand American hooded cut-under buggy, just newly done up.

Dogcart and Harness.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
A useful dogcart and harness, in good order.

75 Young Horses.

GEORGE KISS has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Clift, Brothers, to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on MONDAY, December 5th,
75 head of colts and fillies, unbroken. They are described as being quite equal to the last lot sold, and they realised tip top prices.

Muswellbrook Horses.

20 Head Broken to Saddle and Harness.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Eli Allen, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on TUESDAY, 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,
20 head of really first-class horses, 15 of which are broken to heavy and light harness; and 5 very fine hacks, one of which is a splendid lady's horse. Can be highly recommended, and a trial will be given to any gentleman wishing to purchase.
The harness horses (as a lot) are described as being something very superior to any offered for sale in this market for a very long time.

Horses. Horses.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Ridge and Chapman to sell by auction, at their Camperdown Yards, THIS DAY, at 2.30,
40 head very superior and useful horses, amongst which are several first-class draught.

Fat Weathers. Fat Weathers.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions from A. H. M'Culloch, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, on THURSDAY next, at 9.30,
1500 full-woolled prime fat wethers, to arrive per train from Wallerawang.

Horses, Dray, and Harness.

DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
3 very superior draught horses, to be sold with trials
1 excellent dray
2 sets harness.

Important Sale of Buggies and Harness.

DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
1 single-seated Hampshire buggy
1 ditto ditto Concord ditto
1 tray ditto
1 double-seated hooded ditto
1 first-class break ditto
1 Hampshire double-seated no-top ditto
1 elliptic spring no-top single-seated ditto
1 cash no-top ditto
1 sociable
1 tray buggy
1 Concord no-top ditto
Also
Several lots of first-class harness.
The above are well worthy the attention of any one requiring a first-class turn-out, and all will be sold at low rates.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from John Woods, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
186 head of prime weighty cattle, in lots, from his noted stations Esperance and Ballaree.
N.B.—These cattle are from the celebrated Mole country, and are the best in the market.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from T. W. Smart, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Monday, the 28th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
207 head of prime fat cattle, in lots, from his noted station, Combadello, represented to weigh fully 800 lbs. each.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Messrs. Macleay, Tayler, and Co., to sell by auction, at Fullagar's Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 28th November, at 11 o'clock,
1600 head prime fat wethers.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from John A. Gardiner, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, 28th instant, at half-past 9 o'clock,
260 head of really prime fat bullocks, in lots, from his noted Mole stations.

By Order of the Committee of the Randwick Institution.

For Positive Sale.

Cast-iron Trunk Pump, with Gun Metal Plunger, Brush Valves and Seats, Escape Valve, &c., nearly new, and in perfect order
2 50-Gallon Copper Boilers
Iron ditto
3 Stoves
Thompson's Sewing Machine, and a quantity of old iron.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Mart, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The above.

Labour Bazaar Auction Mart, Pitt-street.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects, comprising Pianoforte, Hair-seated Chairs, Couches, and Easy Chairs, Pier Glasses, Bookcases; Loo, Telescope, and Side Tables; Chiffoniers, Brussels Carpets, Engravings, Lamps, Iron and Wood Bedsteads, Hair and Fibre Mattresses, Feather Beds, Toilet Glasses, Washstands and Sets, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, &c. Also, Washing and Mangling Machine, Shower and Plunge Baths, Sewing-machines, Stoves, Scales and Weights, Fruit Cart, Colonial Ovens, Grates, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The above.

Under a Bill of Sale.

THIS DAY, Monday, 28th November, at 11 o'clock.

At the Auction Mart, corner of Pitt and Park streets.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY,
Household furniture, comprising iron bedsteads and bedding, sofas, couches, carpets, tables, washstands, crockery, glass, pictures, ornaments, kitchen requisites. Also,
A bagatelle board, cues, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock.

In the Insolvent Estate of James Storm.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Official Assignee in the above estate, by order of creditors, to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his Mart,
A quantity of household furniture, part of derrick, &c.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, 28th November, at 3 o'clock.

On the Premises, 26, Athlone-place, off Parramatta-street.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction,
A quantity of household furniture, &c.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, November 28th, 1870.

The Celebrated "Triumph" Negrohead Tobacco.
At the Bonded Stores of Messrs. R. Towns and Co.
To Tobacconists, Shippers, Storekeepers, and Others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell by auction, at Messrs. R. Towns' and Co.'s Bonded Stores, THIS DAY, November 28th, 1870, at 11 o'clock precisely,
15 half-tierces of the celebrated Triumph Negrohead tobacco. Terms at sale.

PARRAMATTA ROAD TRUST.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, the COMMISSIONERS of this Trust will cause to be put to auction, at the Court-house, Parramatta,
The lease, for one year, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1871, of the Tolls and Dues to be collected at the Toll-gate at Broken Back Bridge.
The Lessee will be required to enter into a bond in double the amount of rent, with two responsible sureties, for the due observance of the conditions of the lease, and the regular payment of the rent by equal monthly instalments, before the expiration of seven days after the termination of each month.
Further particulars may be known upon application to
E. L. ROWLING, Clerk and Treasurer.
Road Trust Office, Macquarie-street, Parramatta,
24th November, 1870.

In the Insolvent Estate of Daniel Eldridge, grocer.

TUESDAY, 29th November, at 11 o'clock.

To Grocers, Dealers, and others.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., official assignee, to sell by auction, on the premises, St. Leonards, North Shore,

Stock-in-trade, groceries, ironmongery, tinware, brushware, earthenware, crockery, stationery, oilmen's stores, sugars, pickles, jams, fruits, mustard, salad oil, candles, starch, fish, tobacco, coffee, vinegar, matches, sardines, &c., &c.

Shop fixtures, counters, shelving, bins, glass cases; scales, and weights; coffee tins, empty boxes, &c.

At 2 o'clock,

3 horses, spring-cart, harness, saddles, &c.

On TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock.

At 278 and 280, George-street.

Furniture and Household Effects.

J. B. NORTH and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, as above,

Goods for this sale received until 6 p.m.

THOMAS and GRISDALE will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the Unredeemed Pledges pawned with Clement Pest, Botany-street.

LISTER and SON will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Monday, November 28, at 11 o'clock,

The stock of a storekeeper, removed to the rooms for convenience of sale, consisting of

Ironmongery, grocery, blankets, cutlery, 1 cwt. shoemakers' brass rivets, nails, &c.

No reserve.

MESSRS. LISTER and SON will sell by public auction, on MONDAY, 5th December, at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms, Pitt-street,

The undermentioned unredeemed pledges pawned with Henry G. Benson, of 275, Castlereagh-street, on the dates specified as under:—

1869.

May—22nd, gold hunting lever watch and chain, 28285.

June—24th, chain, bracelet, and brooch.

September—4th, gold geneva watch and chain, 32896

November—30th, gold brooch, bracelet, locket, and chain.

1870.

February—5th, gold lever hunting watch 99443.

June—25th, 2 gas stoves, gold ring, dress and tablecloth; 8th, bedgown, sheet, flannel, &c., silver-gilt watch 45015, black silk dress; 27th, gold geneva watch 21906, open-face gold verge watch and chain 063, gold ring, 1 overcoat, paget coat; 29th, trousers and vest; 30th, dress, skirt, and sundries.

July—3rd, open-face silver lever watch 51261; 4th, pistol in case, dresspiece, and petticoat; 5th, open-face silver verge watch 1375, open-face silver lever watch, gold albert 5260, 42 dental instruments, 2 suits of clothes, and 3 shirts; 6th, silver lever watch 4157; 8th, 6 white shirts; 9th, open-face silver geneva watch 10118, 2 coats and pair trousers, coat; 11th, 2 pair trousers, silk dress, dress, gold nugget, brooch in case; 13th, 1 coat, tablecover, and 7 pieces of work; 14th, silver geneva watch 8520, cloth jacket, plaid shawl, quilt and sheet, worked petticoat; 15th, gold brooch, coat; 16th, plaid shawl; 18th, silver geneva watch, albert and locket 51050, dress skirt and jacket, 2 silk dresses, fan, clock, gold brooch; 19th, vest and locket, silver lever watch 10283, coat; 20th, 2 print dresses, 3 ornaments and telescope, silver geneva watch, gold chain, 20,498; 21st, stocks and dies, coat and umbrella; 22nd, dress, quilt, ring, pair trousers; 25th, open-face silver lever watch, 3183, plaid dress, coat, cameo brooch; 26th, black dress, gold ring, trousers and vest, silver lever watch and albert, 39,563, silk umbrella; 27th, black silk dress, dress-piece; 28th, silver compass and sleeve links, cape and scarf, silver tablespoon, suit of clothes, gold brooch and eardrops; 29th, coat and trousers, weather glass; 30th, gold geneva watch, 18,545, cloth jacket.

August—1st, velvet jacket and silk ditto, gold ring, Paisley shawl; 2nd, silver hunting lever watch 9905; 3rd, gold chain and locket; 4th, cloak, coat, 4 dresses, 2 gold lockets; 6th, silver hunting geneva watch and albert 8249 and 1159, trousers and vest, silk dresspiece and chain; 8th, dress and gold chain, dress, petticoat, drawers and bedgown, dress and bedgown, silk skirt; 9th, dress coat; 10th, suit of clothes; 11th, 2 dresses, pair of trousers; 12th, silver gilt watch and albert 22513, muslin dress; 13th, ladies' companion, dress and petticoat, 3 sheets and table napkin, dress; 15th, gold brooch, diamond ring, plaid shawl, coat and trousers; 16th, dress, 5 pieces of crochet; 17th, pair of eardrops, riding habit and sugar tongs; 18th, dress coat; 19th, dress; 20th, dress, pair of blankets; 22nd, silver hunting lever watch, gold albert, 11 rings and eardrops, 52073, remnant of tweed, shawl and brooch, gold seal, 3 nuggets, gold ring, trousers and vest, 11 yards of black silk, gold chain, suit of clothes; 23rd, dress, jacket and petticoat, silver verge watch and coins 62978, case of instruments; 24th, gold brooch, set of teeth; 25th, plaited basin; skirt and jacket; 26th, gold studs, pair of sleeve links, trousers and vest, revolver, silver geneva watch 35220; dress; 27th, gun, pencil-case, gold lever watch, chain and ring 3371, silver lever watch 61195, 2 skirts, jacket and shawl, silver lever watch 39439, bedgown, 2 chemises, 2 baby gowns, and a silver geneva watch 1781; 29th, silver lever watch 48128, remnant of sheeting, curtain and 4 pieces, pair of trousers, 1 dress, shawl, jacket, and sundries, coat, quilt, velvet cape, gold hunting lever watch 3587, ring; 31st, 2 pair of trousers and vests, rings, 6 pieces of crochet, 6 bedgowns, gold pin, 3 shirts, gold ring.

Also a large quantity of articles 5s and under.

Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 28th November.

By virtue of a Bill of Sale.

The License, Stock-in-Trade, Household Furniture, Bar Fittings, and Effects of the IMPERIAL HOTEL, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, on the premises, as above, THIS DAY, 28th November, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The license, stock-in-trade, bar fittings, household furniture, and effects of the above hotel.

Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 29th November.

Preliminary Notice.

By virtue of a Bill of Sale.

The Lease, License, Gas Fittings, Bar Fittings, Stock-in-Trade, Household Furniture, and Effects of the BULL'S HEAD INN, George-street, opposite the Markets.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, on the Premises as above, on TUESDAY, 29th November, at 11 o'clock,

The residue of the lease, having about seven and a half years to run, of that well-known public-house, the Bull's Head Inn, George-street, opposite the Markets; together with the stock-in-trade, bar fittings, furniture, and effects.

☞ Unless previously disposed of by private contract, for which immediate application must be made to the auctioneers, 401, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel.

FRIDAY, 2nd December.

On the premises, ENMORE ROAD, near the 'Bus Stand.

A well-built VERANDAH COTTAGE, known as HENLEY COTTAGE,

Situate on the Enmore Road, a few yards from the 'bus stand, containing four good sized lofty Rooms, Kitchen, Stable, Outhouses, Garden, back and front, and every convenience, built on an allotment having 34 feet frontage, by a depth of 198 feet to Fotheringham-street.

Title—Torrens' Act.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, as above, on FRIDAY, 2nd December, at 11 o'clock sharp,

The above desirable cottage residence, unless previously disposed of by private contract.

Also at same time will be sold the whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.

Full particulars can be obtained at the office of CHANDLER and CO., Auctioneers and Estate Agents, 401, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

Unreserved Auction Sale of DRAPERY, CLOTHING, &c.

Now being landed ex several vessels.

Days of Sale, THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, December 1st and 2nd, at 11 o'clock each day.

To Warehousemen, Storekeepers, Drapers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by public auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, Consignments of seasonable goods in great variety. Details in Wednesday's HERALD.

Great Sale of Boots and Shoes.

TOTALLY UNRESERVED.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY NEXT, 29th instant, at 11 o'clock punctually,

Two large shipments of ladies', gents', and children's wear, now landing in prime condition, from the well-known and favourite makers,

Messrs. N. and D. Joseph
H. Jackson and Sons
Flatau and Co., and others.

Comprising

Ladies' kid E.S. ch. M.H., toes and cir., sewn and riveted
Ditto ditto, ditto, fancy stitched, and imitation buttons
Ditto ditto, ditto, imitation balmorals
Ditto ditto pps., ditto, riveted and sewn
Ditto ditto Polish, ditto
Ditto ditto welts, ditto rivets
Ditto ditto clumps, ditto rivets
Ditto all kid E.S. M.H.
Ditto imitation kid, E.S., ch. M.H., toes and cir., sewn and rivetted
Ditto ditto, ditto, imitation buttons and balmorals
Ditto ditto, pps., ditto, sewn and riveted
Ditto all imitation glove kid, E.S., pps., M.H., riveted
Ditto all lasting, E.S., p. M.H., sewn and riveted
Ditto lasting E.S., p. M.H. and S.H.
Ditto ditto E.S., ch. M.H. and S.H.
Ditto French cashmere, E.S., ch. M.H., toes and cir., sewn and riveted
Ditto ditto, ditto, S.H., ditto
Ditto ditto, pps., M.H. and S.H., ditto
Ditto coloured ditto, M.H., sewn
Ditto brown ditto, S.R.
Ditto English cashmere E.S., pps., M.H. and S.H., sewn and riveted
Ditto cashmerette E.S., S.R.
Ditto patent cordovan alberts
Ditto black velvet E.S.
Ditto ditto, slippers
Ditto calf patent buckle and E.F. shoes
Ditto kid E.S. uppers
Ditto black French cashmere E.S. uppers
Ditto buckle trimmings
Maids' kid E.S., p. M.H., toes, 1 and 2
Ditto ditto, S.R., 1 and 2
Ditto all lasting E.S., p. M.H., riveted, 1 and 2
Ditto lasting E.S., p. M.H., toes, 1 and 2
Girls' all lasting E.S. p. M.H., riveted, 6 to 13
Ditto ditto ditto, sewn, ditto
Ditto coloured leather E.S., p. M. H., riveted, 7 to 1
Ditto Princess's ditto, ditto
Ditto kid E.S., p. M.H., cir. sewn, 3 to 13
Ditto ditto polish, ditto, ditto
Ditto imitation kid, E.S., ditto, 3 to 13
Ditto ditto, p. T.P.H. rivet, 6 to 13
Ditto memel E.S., ditto, ditto
Ditto cordovan and grain balmorals, welts T.P.H., 6 to 2
Ditto kid button M.H., 6 to 13
Ditto ditto E.S., patent calf, goloshed, T.P.H., 6 to 9
Ditto French cashmere E.S., M.H., S.H., 3 to 13
Ditto coloured ditto, ditto, ditto
Ditto memel balmorals, clumps, M.H., 6 to 13
Children's imitation kid ES., S.R., 2 to 5
Ditto coloured morocco E.S., ditto
Ditto ditto balmorals, ditto
Ditto coloured roan straps ditto
Ditto patent basil, ditto, 2 to 9
Ditto memel balmorals, 2 to 5
Ditto patent basil ditto, ditto
Ditto coloured roan ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto, E.S., ditto
Ditto ditto polish E.S., ditto
Ditto patent E.S., T.P.H., ditto
Ditto kid E.S., M.H., ditto
Ditto ditto polish E.S., ditto
Ditto enamelled calf E.S., ditto
Gent.'s coloured levant nemours
Ditto carpet slippers
Ditto Margate ditto
Ditto white canvas ditto
Ditto black roan ditto
Ditto patent cordovan alberts, E.S.
Ditto patent goat slippers
Ditto memel E.S., riveted
Ditto imitation kid E.S., riveted, goloshed
Ditto kip emperors, pegged
Ditto calf leg, E.S., imitation buttons, goloshed
Youths' ditto ditto balmorals, 2 to 5, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

MONDAY'S Regular Sale.

MEADOWCROFT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Mart, Park and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 11,

Chests drawers, chiffonieres, couches, tables, sofas, chairs, safes, toilet tables and glasses, washstands and ware, crockery, glass, stoves, and sundries.

Without reserve. Terms, cash.

Paper Bags.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Duke of Sutherland, from London.

By order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, November 29, at 11 o'clock,

Nos. 13,553 to 13,580.

32 bales paper bags

More or less damaged.

Full particulars at Sale.

Terms cash.

Finest Arrowroot.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, November 29, at 11 o'clock,

26 packages superior arrowroot.

In lots to suit purchasers.

Schooner CLARA.

200 tons burthen, built in 1860.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, November 29, at 11 o'clock,

The fine fast sailing schooner CLARA, of 132 tons register, built in Prince Edward's Island, copper-fastened, and well found in sails, rigging, &c. She was lately overhauled in the dock, and is well found; can go to sea at once, and requires but a comparative fraction of ballast.

Full particulars at sale.

Ration Sugars.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, November 29th, at 11 o'clock,

14 tons ration sugars (various). Chiefly small mats.

Barque JEANIE OSWALD.

Just arrived from Queensland.

For Positive Sale, by order of the Master.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, November 29th, at 11 o'clock,

The barque JEANIE OSWALD, of 300 tons burthen. Her dimensions are—104 feet length, 24 feet beam, 14 feet depth.

This is an excellent vessel, and worthy the inspection of parties looking out for a really good paying craft. She is well found for inventory, and is now lying in Farm Cove.

Full particulars at sale.

MAURITIUS SUGARS.

In Small Mats.

The entire cargo of the brig "Albion," from Port Louis.

Comprising the choicest selections received this season.

14,803 SMALL MATS

Finest Snowdrop Crystals
Medium White Crystals
Bright Amber Crystals
Finest Yellow Counters
Grainy Browns

For positive Sale TUESDAY, November 29th, at the City Mart.

Under instructions from Messrs. John Frazer and Co.

. The sugars comprising this cargo have been specially selected to order of the Importers whose extensive knowledge of the requirements of the Sydney trade ensures the most suitable and favourable descriptions.

Sample bags now landed and on view at the Rooms.

☞ Arrangements have been made for the PROMPT delivery of the cargo immediately after the sale.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, November 29th, at 11 o'clock,

The entire cargo of the Albion, just arrived with an excellent assortment of the finest Mauritius sugars, ALL IN SMALL MATS,

consisting of—

Finest snowdrops
White and yellow crystals
Bright counters and browns

In all 14,803 small bags.

The Auctioneers have confidence in asserting that this cargo will be classified as among the finest selections ever sent to this market, and invite the punctual attendance of buyers at the sale.

☞ TUESDAY MORNING, 11 o'clock prompt.

Full particulars in cards.

Terms, liberal.

PADDLE STEAMER KANGAROO.

FOR POSITIVE SALE, BY ORDER OF THE CONSIGNEES.

To the Habour and Coasting Trade of New South Wales.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, November 29, at 11 o'clock,

The sound, substantially built, and just thoroughly overhauled paddle-steamer Kangaroo.

Registered tonnage	52 tons
Length	94 feet
Beam	15 "
Depth	6½ "
Draught	4½ "
Horse-power	40.

She was built on the River Hunter (principally of iron-bark and flooded gum), copper-fastened in the bottom with pure copper bolts.

About two and a-half years ago, under the superintendence of Mr. Wilson, the Victorian Government Inspector of Steamers, she was supplied with a new boiler, the engines were thoroughly overhauled, and new decks were laid down. When opened out to effect these repairs, her frame of timber was found in a perfect state of preservation.

Her boiler is as good as new, never having used other than fresh water, and she can be sent to sea at an hour's notice.

Being too small for the passenger traffic between Williamstown and Sandridge Railway Pier, she has been sent here for sale, and is now lying in Darling Harbour, where she can be inspected.

Full particulars and terms at sale.

Saddlers' Serge and Check.
Fancy Wood Pipes, Violins, Purses, Mats
Clocks, Saddle Cloth
HAIR BRUSHES.

Ex Duke of Sutherland, from London.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, November 30, at 11 o'clock,

10 packages, comprising the following goods, in every variety:—

No. 12,929—1 case fancy wood pipes
13,234—1 ditto violins
13,249—1 ditto purses
13,268—1 ditto mats
13,270—1 ditto saddlers' serge and checks
13,521-5—3 ditto clocks
13,257—1 ditto saddle cloth
13,271—1 ditto hair brushes.

More or less damaged.

Terms, cash.

Balance of Shipments of Oregon Lumber and Spars.

For Positive Sale, to close accounts.

Under instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co.

The only lot in the market.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at Farrelly's Wharf, on THURSDAY, December 1st, at 11 o'clock,

120,000 feet Oregon lumber and spars.

Full particulars at sale.

Terms at sale.

Damaged Woollens.

On account of whom it may concern.

Saved from the Steamer Waimea.

MONDAY, November 28th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY (Monday), at 11 o'clock prompt,

3 pieces black union broad
4 ditto grey ditto ditto
6 ditto 6-4 fancy coatings.

Much damaged by sea water.

Terms, cash, before delivery.

Continuation Sale of Gold Jewellery, Watches, &c.

By order of the Executors in an Intestate estate.

TUESDAY, November 29th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock prompt,

Gold and silver watches, chains, diamond rings, bracelets, brooches, earrings, signet rings, lockets, charms, &c., &c.

Full particulars in future issue.

Imperative and Unreserved Sale of SHIPMENT OF FANCY GOODS, Just landed.

THURSDAY, December 1.

FRIDAY, December 2.

Superior Russia and Morocco Leather Goods in every variety, Musical and other Albums, Meerschaum Pipes, Cutlery, Jewellery, Brushware, Toys, Baskets, &c., &c.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on the above days, at half-past 10 o'clock each day prompt,

37 cases of the above goods, specially selected for the Christmas trade, and which will be found equal to any goods hitherto imported.

Terms and full particulars in future issue.

TUESDAY next, 29th November, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt-street.

SHIPMENT OF CHOICE CHINA, HANDSOMELY CUT and ENGRAVED GLASSWARE, and

A varied assortment of EARTHENWARE.

80 Packages, just landed in excellent order.

To Buyers for the Intercolonial Markets, Up-country Trade, Wholesale Houses, and Retailers.

No Reserve.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, on TUESDAY next, 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,

Blue albion plates, 6, 7, 8, 10 in.
Ditto ditto dishes, 9 to 16 in.
Ditto ditto bakers, 7 to 12 in.
Ditto ditto cover dishes, 10 in.
Fancy flower cups and saucers
Patent blue ditto ditto
Fancy flowered toilet sets
Ditto ditto chambers
Blue Dutch ditto
Fancy printed bowls
Blue dipt ditto
CC ditto
Drab jugs, assorted, in sets
Assorted crates, suitable for country storekeepers
White and gold china cups and saucers
Ditto ditto ditto plates, 5, 6, and 7 in.
Blue sprig ditto cups and saucers
Blue sprig china plates, 5, 6, and 7 in.
Ditto ditto assorted china, in tierces
Moulded and cut tumblers
Ditto ditto decanters
Glass mustards
Cut dram glasses
Gas consumers, &c.

Terms at sale.

To Grocers, Druggists, Confectioners, Storekeepers, &c.

Southwark and Co.'s Goods.

Cit. Magnesia, Currie Powder, Spices, Hair Oil, Essences.

Auction Sale, THURSDAY, 1st December.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 1st December, at 11 o'clock,

An invoice of Southwark and Co.'s goods, as above,

Terms at sale.

On THURSDAY, 1st December, at 11 o'clock.

At the Residence of James Morey, Esq., No. 158, Alberto-terrace, Macleay-street,

THE ELEGANT DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE.

Large Gilt Pier-glass
Statuettes under shades
Bohemian Vases, Lustres and Ornaments
Brussells Carpets and Rugs
And Sundries.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from James Morey, Esq. (in consequence of the departure of his family for the Fiji Islands), to sell by auction, at his residence, No. 156, Alberto-terrace, on THURSDAY, 1st December, at 11 o'clock,

His elegant drawing-room furniture and sundries, for which he has no further use.

Terms, cash.

Important and attractive Auction Sale of Groceries, Sugars, Teas, Provisions, Oilmen's Stores, and Sundries.

THURSDAY, 1st December.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 1st December, at 11 o'clock,

A large assortment of counter and ration sugars, teas, groceries, nuts, candles, oilmen's stores, &c.

Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY next, 30th November, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt-street.

WORCESTER PORCELAIN,
20 packages, ex William Duthie.
Carefully selected for this Market.

TO EARTHENWARE and CHINA WAREHOUSEMEN
AGENTS for COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS
SHOPKEEPERS in TOWN and DEALERS in general.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, 30th November, at 11 o'clock,

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE,

A large assortment of DINNER SERVICES,

Mayflower enamelled
Dove Alma
Blue blossom
Neutral alliance
Richly gilt and printed
Pink and green lines and other designs.

Ditto ditto ditto DESSERT SERVICES,

Green ground ruby leaves
Maroon gold, richly gilt
Lilies of the valley
Pink and gold and other designs.

PORCELAIN—Jugs, ½-pints, pints, and quarts

Candlesticks
Card baskets
Cheese stands, &c.

Terms, cash.

On TUESDAY, 29th November, at 11 o'clock, at the Residence of A. Buttermer, Esq., GARAIVELLA, DOUBLE BAY.

Unreserved Sale by Auction of THE WHOLE OF HIS ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Cut Glassware
China Dinner and Breakfast Services
Electro-plated Ware
Massive Dining-room Furniture
Vases, Statuettes
Elegant Drawing-room Furniture
Carpets and Rugs
Bedroom Furniture
Kitchen Utensils
Garden and Stable Implements
QUIET WELL-BRED CHESNUT HORSE
Hogskin Saddle and Bridle.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from A. Buttermer, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, Garaivella, Double Bay, on TUESDAY, 29th November, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of his elegant household furniture and effects.

Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, 30th November, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Attractive Unreserved Sale by Auction of 6 CASES FANCY GOODS.

Just landed ex Earl Dalhousie.

Consisting of

Hand's Patent Levers
Imitation Shell Brooches
Fly Hair Pins
Gilt Tier Brooches
Enamelled and Onyx ditto
Croquet Games
Gilt Eardrops
Pearl and Gilt Scarf Pins
Onyx Links
Gilt Pendents
Ditto Lockets
Ditto Alberts
Enamelled Crosses, Studs
Aluminium Pencils
Union Smelling Bottles, silver gilt tops
Gent.'s Card Cases, assorted, Russia
Ladies' ditto ditto, gilt lined
5 and 6-inch Pocket-books, Leather and Russia
Expanding Purses and Hand Purses, with book
Solid Leather Cigar and Fusee Cases
Railway Companion and Despatch Desks
Oval Leather Work Baskets
Brier Root and Meerschaum Pipes
Opera Glasses in great variety
Butter Coolers
Electroplated Ware
Photographic Albums, &c., &c., &c.

To Fancy Repositories, Storekeepers, Island Buyers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 30th November, at 11 o'clock,

Ex Earl Dalhousie,

6 cases fancy goods.

Terms, cash.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

On THURSDAY, December 8, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Furniture Buyers, and others.

Highly Important Sale by Auction of A Magnificent Shipment of Substantial and well-made FURNITURE, from one of the first manufactories in EDINBURGH.

Just landed ex Earl Dalhousie, in splendid order, consisting of

Massive Spanish Mahogany and solid Oak Telescope Dining Tables, with round ends and patent screws
MAHOGANY and OAK LIBRARY and DINING-ROOM Suites, covered in real morocco leather
HANDSOME SIDEBOARDS, with plate-glass backs
Dumb Waiters and Dinner Waggons
Hall Chairs, and Tables with marble tops
ELEGANT WALNUT and ROSEWOOD Drawing-room Suites of the newest and most beautiful designs, covered in satin damask and corded and embossed silks and tabarets
OVAL and SHAPED Marqueterie, inlaid and bordered Walnut and Satinwood Loo, Card, and Occasional TABLES
NEAT and CHASTE Toilet Tables, in walnut and mahogany, with jewellery drawers and mirrors, patent locks and fastenings
MARBLE SLAB Washstands, with massive carved legs and pedestals
Plate-glass Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers
Commodes, Towel Horses.

Also,

Suites Drawing and Dining Room Furniture Frames, in oak, walnut, and mahogany, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Full particulars of which will be published.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on THURSDAY, December 8th, at 11 o'clock,

An extensive shipment of really first-class furniture, manufactured by one of the first houses in Edinburgh, and will be found on inspection to be most substantial and good.

Terms at sale.

On view three days prior to sale.

IMPORTANT CITY PROPERTIES.

DAWSON and CO. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 246, Pitt-street, on December 21st,

Those valuable properties in the City of Sydney, viz., 110 and 112, Harrington-street, and the store and dwelling-house now occupied by Mr. Brady, in Charlotte-place.

☞ These properties will be sold at a very low figure, and from their important situation, are well deserving of attention.

Valuable Building Sites at BURWOOD.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on December 21, at their Rooms, 246, Pitt-street, Sydney, at 11 o'clock,

Twenty villa allotments, situate in the flourishing suburb of Burwood, WITHIN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR'S WALK OF THE RAILWAY STATION, AND SIX MINUTES' WALK of the OMNIBUS STAND.

Title guaranteed. Terms, half cash, remainder in equal amounts, at 6 and 12 months' date. Bill to bear an approved endorsement. Plans on view at the Rooms.

Land Sale.

32 FREEHOLD ALLOTMENTS, Sydney Common.

Preliminary Notice.

THE CITY AUCTIONEER is instructed by the City Council to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, 8th December, at 11 o'clock,

On the Ground,

Section X.—1 to 32.

32 building allotments, with frontages to Dowling, Albion, and Napier streets.

Terms liberal. Plans at Town Hall.

ALLOTMENTS, BOURKE-STREET, SURRY HILLS.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY next, the 1st December, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,

Two allotments on the west side of Bourke-street, a little south of Albion-street, having a frontage of 28 feet each, by a depth of 108 feet, with the buildings thereon. An entrance at the rear from a reserved road 20 feet wide.

LOT 3.—A cottage; nearly new, containing 4 rooms, occupied by Mr. Harris, having 33 feet frontage to the reserved road 20 feet wide by a depth of 100 feet.

LOT 4.—A vacant piece of land adjoining Lot 3, having 33 feet frontage by a depth of 100 feet.

The title may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. Allen, Bowden, and Allen, solicitors, Elizabeth-street.

☞ A plan will be exhibited at the Auction Room.

For Absolute Sale.

MOLLY STATION.

By order of the Mortgagee.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from the Mortgagee, to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of January, 1871, at his Rooms, Post Office Chambers, George-street, Sydney,

That well-known Station,

MOLLY,

situate in the district of Liverpool Plains, and having a frontage of eight miles to the Namoi River, and ten miles back.

The country consists of open, myall, and saltbush, and is of the richest fattening description, and permanently watered in the driest seasons; it is in the immediate neighbourhood of the splendid runs of Messrs. Vickery, Mosely, and Quinn; and this is a sufficient guarantee of its quality.

The run will be sold for a lump sum; all the cattle and horses belonging to the station, together with the purchased land and all improvements, being given in.

There are three hundred and seventy acres of purchased land, on which is erected a new weatherboard house, containing nine rooms, with verandah; there is also a kitchen and store room, and a well of water and a force pump; also a stable and hay-loft, stockyard and milking yards, &c.

There is about eight miles of fencing, and abundance of timber growing near suitable for the purpose of completing the boundary lines.

Further particulars as to the number of cattle will be given in a future advertisement.

Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 30th November.

That extensive and valuable block of Freehold Property, situate in Bourke-street and Darling-street, Sydney Common, adjoining The Grange, the residence of W. H. Alderson, Esq., and opposite Baptist's Gardens, comprising:—

LOT 1. THURLOW-TERRACE, seven two-story Houses, fronting Bourke-street.

LOT 2. The EXTENSIVE STABLING at the rear of Lot 1.

LOT 3. ALLOTMENTS of LAND, fronting Thurlow-street, 33 feet wide, leading from Bourke-street to Sydney Common.

LOT 4. EIGHT HOUSES, fronting Dowling-street, overlooking the Sydney Common.

TITLE.—Apply to W. W. Billyard, Esq., solicitor, Hunter-street.

TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 30th November,

The following truly valuable freehold property:—

LOT 1.—All that block of land situated in BOURKE-STREET, SURRY HILLS, opposite BAPTIST'S GARDENS, having a frontage of about 140 feet, more or less, to that street, on which are erected those 7 substantial and faithfully built 2-story houses, well known as THURLOW-TERRACE, and now yielding an ANNUAL RENT OF £385.

LOT 2.—All that block of land situate at the rear of Thurlow-terrace, having a frontage of about 60 feet to Thurlow-street, by a depth of 140 feet, more or less, on which are erected AN EXTENSIVE RANGE OF STABLING, built of brick on stone foundations, comprising six stalls, and three coach-houses, with loft over.

LOT 3.—All that block of land immediately adjoining lot 2, having a frontage of 415 FEET, more or less, to Thurlow-street.

LOT 4.—All that block of land adjoining lot 3, having a frontage of 140 feet to Dowling-street, Sydney Common, on which are erected 8 well built brick cottages, now let, and yielding an ANNUAL RENT OF £130.

☞ In offering so fine a freehold property for public competition RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. would desire to impress upon the public their conviction of its sterling character. Unlike many of the properties more recently built for sale, this has for many years been known as the property of the present proprietor, and those familiar with the locality can bear witness how the houses have been appreciated by the public, seldom or ever any of them being without tenants. It would be very difficult for a capitalist to find so good an opportunity for the investment of his money with greater safety and more certainty of remuneration. Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the property, and satisfy themselves of the correctness of these statements.

CLARENCE-STREET.

NEWLY-ERECTED TWO-STORY HOUSE, No. 57, immediately opposite St. Philip's Church; and TWO STORY HOUSE in the lane at the rear.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 2nd December, at 11 o'clock,

All that ALLOTMENT of LAND having 20 feet frontage to CLARENCE-STREET, with a depth of 64 feet, extending to a lane at the rear, upon which are erected the following premises:—No. 57, a NEWLY-ERECTED WELL-FINISHED TWO-STORY RESIDENCE, built of brick on stone foundation, and containing balcony, 5 rooms, bath room, and kitchen, with flagged yard, side entrance, water laid on, &c.

Also,

A TWO-STORY HOUSE, fronting the lane at the rear, built of brick (cemented), and containing 4 rooms, with yard, water laid on, &c., at the rear.

They realise a rental of £1 17s. per week, or £96 4s per annum.

☞ This property is in the best part of Clarence-street, immediately opposite St. Philip's Church, and as a really remunerative city investment it can with confidence be recommended to intending purchasers.

The premises are finished in good style, fitted throughout with cedar, and the gas is laid on to the front house.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

MANLY COVE.

50 ACRES of LAND on NARRABEEN LAGOON, about six miles from the pier at Manly Beach, and adjoining the property of Mr. J. Wheeler.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 2nd DECEMBER, at 11 o'clock,

The above-described 50 acres of land, Narrabeen Lagoon, Manly Cove.

LITHOGRAPHS showing the position of the land may be obtained on application at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

VALUABLE BUILDING SITE, PITT-STREET NORTH,

Adjoining the Offices of the Pacific Insurance Company, and opposite the Offices of the Mutual Provident Society.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 2nd December, at 11 o'clock,

All that allotment No. 18, section 46A, fronting the western building line of PITT-STREET 26 feet, bounded on the north by a line 46 feet 8 inches to HAMILTON-LANE, on the west by that lane 26 feet 1 inch, and on the south by a line 49 feet 8 inches.

☞ This site is in the centre of the mercantile portion of the city, surrounded by the principal business premises and public offices. It is proposed absolutely to effect a sale. Capitalists and others will therefore not neglect the opportunity for securing a first-class allotment in this great city thoroughfare.

Terms at sale.

BURREN ESTATE.

ERSKINEVILLE ROAD, NEWTOWN.

TERMS—One quarter cash, residue may remain secured on the property, at 6 per cent.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 2nd December, at 11 o'clock,

10 allotments, the choicest sites on the Burren Estate, being

Lots 22, 23, 26, 27, 30, 31, 34, section 3, fronting George-street, well known as Sweetman's Orchard. This land is planted with fruit trees, and enclosed with a paling fence

Lots 36, 37, and 39, of section 3, fronting Burren-street, immediately at the rear of Sweetman's Cottage.

☞ The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Each has a frontage of 40 feet with a depth of 100 feet.

Plan at the Rooms.

CITY INVESTMENTS.

THREE HOUSES on the North Side of ALBION-STREET, SURRY HILLS, between Riley and Crown streets.

COTTAGE, No. 57, RILEY-STREET, opposite Tebbatt's Boot Factory, near William-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. John Rudd to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 2nd December, at 11 o'clock,

ALBION-STREET.

Lot 1.—ALL THAT ALLOTMENT OF LAND, having 45 feet frontage to ALBION-STREET, and about 100 feet frontage to a lane at the side upon which are erected the following premises:—

Fronting Albion-street: TWO BRICK-BUILT DWELLING HOUSES, on stone foundations, with slated roofs, Nos. 146 and 148, containing each 5 rooms and kitchen, with yards, water laid on, &c.

Fronting the side lane: A 2-STORY HOUSE, containing:—

Three rooms, with yard, &c. Rental, £117 per annum.

RILEY-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

Lot 2.—ALL THAT ALLOTMENT OF LAND, having 20 feet frontage to the west side of RILEY-STREET, with a depth of about 88 feet, upon which is erected a STONE-BUILT COTTAGE, No. 57, containing 3 rooms, with large yard, water laid on, &c., at the rear. Annual rental, £26.

☞ These properties are in very good repair, neatly finished, and cemented outside. They occupy good positions for private residences, consequently always secure tenants.

Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

IMPORTANT SALE.

By order of the Trustees of the Will of the late W. T. Fowler, Esq.

CLEVELAND and PITT STREETS, REDFERN.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 9th December, at 11 o'clock,

The following freehold properties:—

LOT 1.—That first-class commodious family residence, Malua House, Cleveland-street, opposite Alfred Park, now occupied by Dr. Fyffe, containing wide hall, drawing-room 26½ x 16, drawing-room 19 x 16, six bedrooms, kitchen, servant's room, store-room, scullery, &c. The land has a frontage of about 60 feet to Cleveland-street, with a depth of about 200 feet, extending to a 16-feet lane at the rear.

LOTS 2 to 5.—Four building allotments, having each from 21 to 27 feet frontage to Cleveland-street, with a depth of 90 feet, extending to a 12 feet lane at the rear. Lot 2 is a corner allotment, and has also a frontage of 90 feet to Pitt-street.

LOT 6 to 10.—Five building allotments, each having about 20 feet frontage to Pitt-street with a depth of 90 feet, extending to a back entrance.

PALESTINE-PLACE, PITT-STREET.

LOT 11.—Three dwelling houses, Nos. Pitt-street, a few yards from Cleveland-street, each containing 6 rooms, kitchen, &c., occupying a block of land having 43 feet to Pitt-street, with a depth of 191 feet 9 inches, extending to a lane 16 feet wide at the rear.

Further particulars in a future advertisement.

Title unquestionable. Full particulars can be obtained on application to Mr. R. W. Robberds, Esq., Solicitor, Castlereagh-street.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

BRIDGE ROAD AND ROSS-STREET, GLEBE.

BUILDING SITES fronting the above, being portion of the grounds surrounding FOREST LODGE, opposite the residence of CHARLES YORK, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 2nd December, at 11 o'clock,

2 VILLA SITES, each 40 feet to the Bridge Road, with a depth of 187 feet.

4 ALLOTMENTS, each 20 feet frontage to the Bridge Road, with a depth of 100 feet, extending to a lane; one of these is a corner lot, having also a frontage of 100 feet to Ross-street.

4 ALLOTMENTS, each 19 feet frontage to Ross-street, with a depth of 90 feet to a back lane.

☞ The above occupy the choicest positions on the Glebe. The two villa sites are planted and covered with fine matured ornamental trees and shrubs.

TITLE—TORRENS'S ACT. Plan at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

For Positive Sale.

THURSDAY, 1st December, at 12 o'clock, on the ground, Lake Macquarie Road.

By order of the Administrators in the Estate of the late Mr. H. Mayhew.

MR. W. K. LOCKHEAD has been favoured with instructions to submit to public competition, as above—

All that valuble freehold property, comprising a substantial brick dwelling-house and spacious shop, having a frontage to Darby-street, Lake Macquarie Road, and a side entrance from Bull-street, well known as No. 1, Mayhew's-buildings, and next door to the late residence of Mr. H. Mayhew.

Title, perfect.

Terms at sale.

Cards to view may be obtained at the office of the auctioneer.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

November, 1870.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK v. POLLARD.

BY VIRTUE of the Authority given by the Act of Council 5 Vict. No. 9, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction, at 12 o'clock noon, at Hay, on MONDAY, the 19th day of December next (unless this writ be previously satisfied),

All the right, title, and interest of the defendant James Harrison Pollard, of and in the Equity of Redemption in the undermentioned pieces or parcels of land, viz.,

1 acre 3 roods 39 perches, at the Reserve, at Hay, county of Waradgery, in the colony of New South Wales

2 acres 0 roods 20 perches, suburban portion 12, village of Booligal, county of Nicholson, and colony aforesaid

2 acres, suburban portion 13, village of Booligal aforesaid

2 acres, suburban portion 14, village of Booligal aforesaid

11 acres 2 roods, suburban portion 15, village of Booligal aforesaid

1 acre 3 roods, county of Waradgery, town of Hay, suburban portion 70

1 acre, county Waradgery, at Hay, suburban portion 72

1 acre, county Waradgery, at Hay, suburban portion 73

1 acre, county Waradgery, at Hay, suburban portion 74

1 rood, county Waradgery, at Hay South, on the Murrumbidgee River, suburban portion 25 C

4 acres 2 roods 28 perches, situated at Hay, parish of Hay, county of Waradgery

1 acre, parish of Hay, district of Murrumbidgee, part of suburban portion No. 30

43 acres, county Waradgery, within the Reserve of Hay, portion 41

2 roods, in village of Booligal, allotment No. 6 of section No. 2

2 roods, in village of Booligal, allotment No. 10 of section No. 2

19 acres 2 roods, at Hay, portion 40 of Hay country Lands

1 acre, county Waradgery, town of Hay, suburban portion 75

50 acres, district of Upper Minto, county Cumberland, and colony of New South Wales

2 roods, town and parish of Currathool, county of Sturt, allotment 6 of section 26.

Full descriptions of these parcel of land are given in an advertisement in this case, published in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, of the 15th day of November instant, and in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, of Friday, the 18th day of November instant.

GEORGE BUTTERWORTH, Special Bailiff.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1459463

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of ALFRED ROFE of 527, George-street Sydney, are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased FATHER, James Rofe; to move from his late residence, Halehurst Cottage, Castlereagh-street, Redfern, for the Camperdown Cemetery, at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. JAMES ROFE are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Salehurst Cottage, Castlereagh-street, Redfern and proceed to the Camperdown Cemetery THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON at half-past 2 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SON, Undertakers, George-street South, opposite Christ Church; South Head Road, near Crown-street, and Sussex-street South, near O. F. H.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. EDWARD BURBANK are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON; to move from his late residence, No. 142, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, at quarter-past 2 o'clock. T. DIXON, Undertaker, South Head Road.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. ANDREW ERWIN, are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased SON; to move from his residence, Gipps-street, near Elizabeth-street, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. THOS. DIXON, Undertaker, South Head Road.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. GEORGE A. MARTIN are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON, James Albert; to move from his residence, Old Newtown Road, Darlington, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 3 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 719, George-st. S.; and 120, South Head Rd.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. GEORGE DUCKWORTH, are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, Sarah Ann; to move from his residence, Railway-place, off Devonshire-street, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 3 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 719, George-st. S.; and 120, South Head Rd.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 22nd November, 1870.

HOMEBUSH RACES. 30th November, 1870.

TRAINS will LEAVE SYDNEY for Homebush and back, calling at ALL INTERMEDIATE STATIONS, as follows:—

SYDNEY, at		HOMEBUSH, at	
a.m.		p.m.	
10 15	ordinary	3 35	ordinary
11 0	special	4 30	special
11 45	special	5 15	special
p.m.			
12 15	special	5 35	special
1 15	extended	5 50	ordinary.

Fare for the double journey—ONE SHILLING.

JOHN SUTHERLAND, Commissioner for Railways.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE NEW PROSPECTUS of the AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY (established 1849) FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, &c., is now ready, and may be obtained at the Office, or will be forwarded, post free, on application to the Secretary.

It contains an Address to the Members by the Chairman, and treats of
The Constitution of the Society,
Its Objects and Success,
The New Business transacted,
The Accumulated Business and Funds,
The Security afforded by the Society, as attested by
Its Past Transactions,
The Present Value of its Liabilities,
The Future Safeguards provided, and by
Popular Tests.
The Investments of the Society are detailed.
The Financial Economics of the Society are explained.
Information regarding the Profits divided is supplied.
Examples are given shewing the application of Bonuses,
1. In a Table of uniform Bonus Additions,
2. In a table of uniform Cash Bonuses,
3. In a Table of uniform Reduction of Premium Bonuses.
A comparative view of the rate of Bonus usually declared by Offices is furnished.
The principles that determine the Surrender Value of a Policy are explained.
Examples of Surrender Values paid by the Society are given.
A table is given shewing the Surrender Values paid by the Society.
The plan of purchasing Paid-up Policies, with a Surrender Value, is illustrated.
The General Regulations of the Society are set forth
1. Before the Contract is entered into.
2. When the Contract is entered into.
3. During the currency of the Contract.
The uses and objects of Life Assurance are explained, followed by
An explanation of the Tables of Rates.
Mutual Life Assurance as an Investment is illustrated, and
The Benefit to those who live long, as well as
The Benefit to those who die young, exemplified
From the experience of the Society.
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.
Principal Office, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

POLICIES INDEFEASIBLE.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 247, GEORGE-ST., SYDNEY.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon. S. D. GORDON, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.
G. Wigram Allen, Esq., M.P. | His Honor Judge Francis
The Hon. J. B. Darvall, Esq., Q.C., C.M.G. | Robert George Massie, Esq.
M. B. Pell, Esq. | Sir James Martin, Q.C.
John Fraser, Esq.
A. H. Richardson, Esq.
PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER:
ARTHUR M. A'BECKETT, Esq., F.R.C.S., Eng.

☞ Among the advantages offered by this Association are the following:—POLICIES are unchallengeable on any ground, except fraud; PREMIUMS are moderate and Tables comprehensive; THE WHOLE OF THE PROFITS belongs to the members.

ROBERT GIBSON, Acting Secretary.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1855.

A COLONIAL proprietary (with unlimited liability of shareholders).
Insurances against FIRE risks effected at reduced rates of premium.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

NEW ZEALAND FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. E. CHAPMAN & CO., Agents.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE CO., No. 35, Cornhill, London.
Insurances accepted for and on behalf of this company by W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY for LIFE ASSURANCE and FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

The only Guarantee Society empowered by Special Act—27 VICTORIA—of the New South Wales Parliament to sue and be sued in this colony.

HEAD OFFICE,
17, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.
ANNUAL REVENUE UPWARDS OF .. £300,000
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED BY MORE THAN 1600 SHAREHOLDERS NEARLY £800,000
DIRECTORS:
GENERAL SIR FREDERIC SMITH, K.H., F.R.S., CHAIRMAN.
EDWARD HAMILTON ANSON, Esq., late H.M. Bengal Civil Service.
REV. A. ALSTON, D.D., London.
ALFRED R. BRISTOW, Esq., Admiralty.
R. M. CARTER, Esq., M.P. for Leeds.
EDMUND HEELEY, Esq., Birmingham.
REGINALD READ, Esq., London.

NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
OFFICES—34, HUNTER-STREET, SYDNEY.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. JOHN HAY, M.L.A. JOHN YOUNG, Esq.
G. O. ALLAN, Esq. C. ROLLESTON, Esq.
GEORGE THORNTON, Esq., J.P.

LIFE ASSURANCE.
This Society, from its peculiar constitution and the large amount of its income, from Premiums, &c., is in a position to transact Life Assurance business upon terms favourable to Assurers.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
The European Assurance Society is specially constituted to grant bonds or policies of indemnity to bankers, merchants, public companies, municipal corporations, and others, against losses occasioned by the dishonesty of their employés.
The European is specially authorised by Imperial Parliament to guarantee the fidelity of Government officials.
Government and bank officials are charged the lowest rates of premium.
FREDK. J. JACKSON Resident Secretary.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND ANNUITIES.

Life Reserve	£2,186,000
Reserve Fund	[illegible]
Re-insurance Fund	[illegible]
Capital paid up	391,000
Total Invested Funds	£4,078,000

£300,000 of which are invested in AUSTRALIA.
Forms of Proposal for Fire and Life Insurance, and every information, can be obtained at the Head Office, 50, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square, Sydney; or at any of the agencies.
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY allows INTEREST on DEPOSITS at the rate of—
per cent. per annum, payable in 12 months
ditto ditto, ditto 6 ditto
ditto ditto, ditto 3 ditto.
By order of the Directors,
C. G. D'ALBEDYHLL, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

LYSTER and SMITH'S ROYAL ITALIAN AND ENGLISH OPERA.

Conductor .... Herr Siede
Maestro al Piano .... Mr. Charles Lascelles.

Under the patronage of his Excellency the Right Hon. the EARL and COUNTESS OF BELMORE.

VALEDICTORY.
The Directors beg most respectfully to announce that the Opera Season, now drawing to a close, will, in all probability be the last which will be given in Sydney for years, as the artistes' engagements expire on the termination of the Melbourne Season, January, 1871, when the Italian portion of the Company intend returning at once to Italy.
No trouble will be spared on the part of the Directors to make the final two weeks as successful as possible, and it is hoped that the musical public will kindly respond.

MONDAY, November 28,
will be given (for the last time) Petrella's Grand Opera
IONE,
OR THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
Arbaces, the Egyptian, and Grand Priest of Isis.... Signor Luigi Contini
Glaucus, an Athenian gentleman.... Signor Mariano Neri
Burbo, an innkeeper and retired gladiator .. Signor Enrico Dondi
Sallust ...... } young noblemen } ...... Mr. Johnson
Clodius ...... } friends to Glaucus } ...... Mr. E. Farley
Dirce, a slave to Ione .... Mrs. J. H. Fox
Nidia, a Thessalian slave .... Miss Lucy Chambers
Ione, a Pompeian lady .... Signora Lucia Baratti.
Athenian nobles, Pompeian gentlemen, Priests of Isis, gladiators, lictors, soldiers, fish and fruit vendors, market men and women from Pompeii and its vicinity.

TUESDAY, November 29th,
GRAND MONSTER PERFORMANCE.
TWO OPERAS—ITALIAN AND ENGLISH.
Balfe's Romantic Opera,
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL,
After which (for the first time this season) Rossini's Opera Buffo,
IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.

WEDNESDAY, November 30th,
will be produced with great splendour and for the first time,
Verdi's grand Opera,
ATTILA! THE BARBARIAN.

Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; pit, 2s; upper circle and gallery, 1s.
The box office open every day from 11 till 3. Seats can be secured eight days in advance at Messrs. Elvy and Co.'s, George-street.
Carriages ordered at a quarter to 11.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
CROWDED HOUSES EVERY EVENING.
Sisters HELOISE and ROSALIE DUVALLI in two Pieces.

THIS EVENING, Monday,
A MAN WHO FOLLOWS THE LADIES!
To be followed by a laughable ballet farce,
THE HIGHWAYMAN'S HOLIDAY.
Mr. Shaker (a Miser) .... Mr. C. F. Coutts.
Sybel (his Ward) .... Miss Heloise Duvalli.
Nubbles (a Serving Woman) ...... Miss Rosalie Duvalli.
After which,
GRAND OPERATIC and CLASSICAL PAS DE DEUX, by the Sisters HELOISE and ROSALIE.

To conclude with the great Drama,
THE FLYING DUTCHMAN!
Vanderdecken (the Flying Dutchman) Miss Rosalie Duvalli.
Estelle .... Miss Heloise Duvalli.
Circle, 3s; stalls, 2s; pit, 1s; gallery, 6d.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM.
CROWDED HALL.
EVERY ONE DELIGHTED.
Roars of Laughter at the
PHANTOM PANTOMIME,
AND THE SACKFUL OF GHOSTS.
THE DAVENPORT MYSTERY.
MARVELLOUS SECOND SIGHT.
This must be seen to form the slightest idea of it.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Admission, ONE SHILLING, 2s, 3s.

SPENCER'S MECHANICAL EXHIBITION. 222, Pitt-street, opposite Farmer and Co.'s.
Thousands of Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children have visited this place of amusement and can bear testimony to the fact that it SURPASSES any Exhibition ever held in the colonies. Admission, 1s; children, with parents, 6d.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS.—Just added, BOULTON and PARKE, the Lady Personators; also, the UXBRIDGE MURDERERS. Admission, 1s; children, 6d.

THE BURRANGONG ANNUAL PICNIC AND BALL will take place on ST. ANDREW'S DAY the 30th November, at the BOTANY TEA GARDENS.
The full German Band is engaged, and Compagnoni will provide in his best style.
Mr. W. KING has consented to act as M. C.
Conveyances will leave the BURRANGONG HOTEL at 9 a.m.
FRANK SMITH.

THE ANNUAL PICNIC of the MASTER BRICKMAKERS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION will take place at Manly Beach on TUESDAY, November 29. Omnibuses to leave St. Peters, Marrickville, and Petersham at half-past 8; and Newtown Railway Bridge at 9 o'clock. Steamer from Circular Quay at 10 o'clock. Tickets, to include omnibus and steamer, 2s. 6d.; steamer only 1s. 6d. each; which may be had from Messrs. Eggleton, J. Goodsell, W. Bradshaw, A. Harper, R. Cook, T. Briggs, H. Hughes, Petersham, and T. Percival, Secretary.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT at the Oddfellows' Hall, Woollahra, will be given by Mr. HENRY ACKLAND, on MONDAY EVENING, November 28th, assisted by the following favourite artists:—Mrs. W. J. CORDNER, Miss James, Mrs. Caldwell, Mr. Andrew Fairfax, and Mr. Frank Sewell.
Admission, 1s; reserved seats, 2s.

GRAND MOONLIGHT PROMENADE CONCERT.—In consequence of the last concert in aid of the City Night Refuge and Soup Kitchen being a total failure on account of the rain, another will take place in the Domain on WEDNESDAY, the 7th December, when the VOLUNTEER BAND (by kind permission of Colonel Richardson and officers of Volunteer Force) will perform.
W. DAY, Hon. Sec.

ST. ANDREW'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
FIRST ANNUAL EXCURSION to CHOWDER BAY,
ST. ANDREW'S DAY,
WEDNESDAY, November 30th.
HIGHLAND PIPERS ENGAGED, &c., &c.
The Society purpose celebrating their First Anniversary by a Picnic on the above day, when Scotchmen and their friends are cordially invited to give their countenance to this benevolent object.
The commodious steamer ADELAIDE is engaged, and will leave the Circular Quay at 8.30, 10 a.m., and 1 p.m., returning at 4, 5, and 6 p.m.
N.B. Spacious pavilion on the grounds and every accommodation.
Tickets—Adults, 2s; children 1s each—may be had at the following places:—
Mr. W. Moffit, bookseller, Pitt-street.
Mr. J. Macgregor, grocer, 320, George-street.
Mr. J. Hamilton, baker, Hunter-street.
Mr. D. M'Kenzie, cabinet maker, 317, Pitt-street, near School of Arts.

EXCURSION to Cremorne, ST. ANDREW'S DAY, 30th November.—Chippendale Wesleyan School Children's treat. Steamer Premier will leave Circular Quay, with visitors, at 9 a.m., and about every hour until 2.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—There will be NO REHEARSAL this evening. C. DAVIS, Hon. Sec.

DANCING.—Mr. J. CLARK'S Quadrille Assembly, THIS EVENING, at 9 o'clock. Elizabeth-st. N.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.
RANDWICK AUTUMN MEETING, 1871.

The SYDNEY CUP (a gold cup, value 150 sov.), and 250 sov. added to a handicap sweepstakes of 20 sov. each; 8 ft., 4 if declared by 31st March; entrance fee only if by 17th January; for all horses; two miles; second horse 50 sov. from the prize. Weights on 7th January. A winner of any handicap thereafter 3 lb., of two or more, 5 lb. extra. Entrance, 5 sov.; to close at 4 p.m. on 1st December, and the horses to be named, accompanied by entrance fee, to the Secretary, at or before that time.
The forfeits must be declared previous to 4 p.m. on the respective days above named, and those declared on the 31st March must be accompanied by £4, otherwise it will not be a declaration. All other forfeits and stakes must be paid previous to 10 a.m. on the day of the race.

The METROPOLITAN (AUTUMN) MAIDEN PLATE of 200 sov.; for all maiden horses (including winners of two yrs. stakes by carrying a penalty for winning once 3 lb.; twice or more 5 lb. in addition to any penalties incurred after entrance) at time of entrance; weight for age. Penalties for winning after entrance—once, 5 lb.; twice or more 7 lb.; 1½ mile. Second horse 10 sov. from the club. Entrance, 5 sov., can be made to the Secretary at any time previous to the closing of the General Entry for the Autumn Meeting; and the time of entrance will be that at which it may reach the Secretary's office.
These races will be run subject to the usual conditions of the Randwick programmes.

N.B.—Nominations or declarations made to Mr. R. C. Bagot, in Melbourne, up to the time of closing in Sydney, will be valid.
BUCHAN THOMSON, Secretary.

TENDERS.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the erection of a Banking House and Manager's Residence, for the Commercial Bank at Orange.
The plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of J. F. HILLY, Architect, 138, Pitt-street, Sydney, and at the Commercial Bank, Orange, from the 17th November instant, to the 3rd of December, on which day tenders are to be delivered to the Architect.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the Erection of Six Houses, Kent-street South. Plans and specifications 191, Bourke-street.
DAVID M'BEATH, Architect.

TENDERS required for the Erection and Completion of the main portion of the ANGLICAN CATHEDRAL Armidale. One contract. Application to be made at my Office after the 20th instant.
J. HORBURY HUNT, Architect and Civil Engineer, Old Bible Hall-buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney. November 22nd, 1870.

TENDERS are invited until the 1st December, for the erection of a 6-roomed Weatherboard Cottage. Plans, &c., at 11, Crown Road, Miller's Point, between 10 and 4 o'clock only.

THE GOULBURN MEAT-PRESERVING COMPANY (LIMITED) are prepared to accept TENDERS for Sheepskins delivered at Goulburn Railway Station. Tenders to state price per skin for each month, commencing December next. Any further particulars may be had on application. HENRY BALDOCK, Manager, Goulburn.

TENDERS are invited until 1st December, for the erection of a 6-roomed Weatherboard Cottage. Plans, &c., at 11, Crown Road, Miller's Point, between 10 and 4 o'clock only.

BOROUGH OF REDFERN.—TENDERS for forming, ballasting, and blinding, &c., of Boundary-street will be received up to 4 o'clock p.m. of THURSDAY, 1st December, at the Council Chambers, Redfern, where specification may be examined.
W. S. WARDROP, Council Clerk.

TENDERS for Medical Attendance by Cossipore Division Daughters of Temperance. Tenders to be sent to ELIZA PIDGEON, Glasgow-terrace, Macquarie-street South, from whom all particulars.

FURNITURE, ETC.

COUNTRY BUYERS and PARTIES FURNISHING are respectfully invited by HARDY, BROTHERS, to call and inspect their large and varied stock of NEW and SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, comprising,
New and Second-hand PIANOS
Drawing-room SUITES, in every style
Dining-room SUITES, in hair-cloth, morocco, &c.
Bedroom SUITES, in new and elegant designs
Hall and Library FURNITURE
Magnificent Gilt PIER GLASSES
Handsome Drawing-room ORNAMENTS
Best Brussels and Tapestry CARPETS
Large stock of cheap CARPETS, 1s, 1s 3d, and 1s 6d per yard
OIL-CLOTH for rooms or passages
DRUGGETING, CHINA MATTING
Large assortment of TOILET-GLASSES (marble-slab), &c.
Handsome Marble-slab WASHSTANDS
DRESSING-TABLES to match
Large stock of Brass and Iron BEDSTEADS
Ditto Children's COTS
Hair and Pulu MATTRESSES
BLANKETS, QUILTS, and BEDDING of every description
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE and Table CUTLERY
Choice ENGRAVINGS and OIL PAINTINGS
Very handsome DINNER and DESSERT SERVICE
Ditto TEA and BREAKFAST SERVICES
CUT GLASSWARE (a large stock)
Complete KITCHEN REQUISITES
LARGEST STOCK IN THE COLONY.
25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

HARDY, BROTHERS beg to inform parties furnishing that their Show-rooms are replete with every desirable requisite for complete House-furnishing, suitably adapted to the requirements of large or small houses.
Note the Address—
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, SOUTH HEAD ROAD, SYDNEY.

ALCOCK and CO., BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS to his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, 132, Russell-street, MELBOURNE.
Agents for New South Wales—
HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN, 173, Pitt-street, Sydney.
☞ Awarded Silver Medal, Sydney Exhibition, 1870.

HAND SEWING MACHINES.—The only reliable cheap Machines in the World.
The "Home" Shuttle Lock Stitch, £4 10s.
The "Common Sense" Chain Stitch, £3.
Packed complete, with fittings, in strong wood cases, with full directions for use.
Sole Agents, M. MOSS and CO. Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

FOUR THOUSAND FAMILIES IN AUSTRALIA are now using WILLCOX and GIBBS'S Family Sewing MACHINES. They are equally suitable for light or heavy fabrics. Price £8.
S. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-st., near Royal Hotel.

BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.

900,000 FEET Baltic and Maryborough flooring, Baltic deals, cedar, colonial hardwood, shingles, doors, sashes. MILLER and HARRISON, Albion Wharf, and Barker's Wharf.

JENNINGS'S Patent Closet and Traps for the million, at London price. Goodlet and Smith, 483, George-st.

IRON TANKS, each 400 gallons. GOODLET and SMITH, Timber Merchants, 483, George-street.

GALVANIZED IRON, Sheet Lead, Guttering, Ridging, water tube, ⅜ to 1½ inch. Goodlet and Smith.

DRAIN PIPES, Paving Tiles, Firebricks, Chimney Pots, at reduced prices. GOODLET and SMITH.

CEMENT.—Knight, Bevan, and Sturge's agents. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., O'Connell-st.

LIME.—Pure Marble Lime, ex Fire King, fresh from kilns, for SALE. Marble Lime Depot, 8, King-st.

KNIGHT BEVAN'S CEMENT, just landed. G. E. CRANE, City Cement Stores, New Pitt-street.

PAPERHANGINGS.—E. CURTISS, having sold his business, is clearing the stock at cost prices.

PAPERHANGING don't be deceived by other advertisements. E. CURTISS is selling off.

PAPERHANGINGS.—Call and see the prices and judge for yourselves. Selling at cost prices. E. Curtiss.

PAPERHANGINGS.—Before you purchase elsewhere, call and see the prices. E. Curtiss, George-st.

PAPERHANGINGS.—JOHN MURPHY and SON, Parramatta-street.
PAPERHANGINGS.—Some thousands of patterns to select from of the newest designs.
PAPERHANGINGS.—The largest and best selected stock in Australia, from 4½d.
PAPERHANGINGS.—The only Paperhanging Warehouse in Australia, and the largest Show Rooms.
JOHN MURPHY and SON, 21 and 23, Parramatta-street.

MEDICAL CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.—To be obtained from all respectable chemists and druggists.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT cures everything. To be had everywhere, in lid pots, 1s each.

TO LADIES.—Mrs. WELSH'S Female Pills remove all difficulties (not Widow Welsh's). Letters attended to. The Pills sent by post. To be had only at 468, Elizabeth South, near Albion-street.

RATS, MICE, BEETLES, COCKROACHES, &c., what nasty things they are.—Buy HUNTER'S INFALLIBLE VERMIN DESTROYER. Testimonial from James Frend, chemist, Dorchester: "Your poison succeeds to admiration. It is as effective as an infernal machine."

[COPY.]
Marrickville, September 26, 1870.
Sir,—I promised to let you know how Hunter's Vermin Destroyer acted. Its effect was wonderful; in one night I destroyed all the rats and mice about my house, which was swarmed with them.
I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
(Signed) GEORGE EAGER.
To Mr. Mitchell, Druggist, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Sold in packets at 3d, 6d, and 1s each, by most chemists and apothecaries, and wholesale by Messrs. Graham, Thacker, and Hoffe, wholesale druggists, Dublin. Wholesale agents—EDWARD ROW and CO., 219, Pitt-street; and by all chemists and druggists.

CHURCHILL'S SYRUPS of LIME, IRON, and SODA.—Recommended by the faculty for consumption and all diseases of debility. Free from any unpleasant taste or smell.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents, 112, Pitt-street.

DR. DELABARRE'S RHEUMATIC DROPS, for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, &c. This invaluable remedy has been sold for several years by the proprietor. A single bottle will frequently carry off the attack in a few days.
Sold in bottles, 3s each, containing 30 doses, by T. RUMPHRIES, Chemist, Newtown. Agent for Sydney: GEORGE HURLEY and CO., 410, George-street.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES.—☞ Best quality.
ALL SIGHTS, 10s 6d PER PAIR.
W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-street.

GENEVA, 4-gallon cases, capsuled and labelled, very superior
Old Tom, Burnett's own bottling
Malt, superior, in tanks
Figs, ditto, in 4-lb. boxes
Cement, White's, in casks.
On SALE by
STEWART, GARRICK, and CO.

BOTTLED ALE, Flower's, Morice Cox's, Arrol's, Jeffrey's, and Berry's; Bass's pints. H. E. Wells.

BOTTLED STOUT, Guinness's quarts and pints; Porter's, Younger's, and Hibbert's pints. H. E. Wells.

AUSTRALIAN WINES—"Cawarra" Hock and Claret. H. E. WELLS, 48, Hamilton-street.

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.
TESTIMONIAL.
Sydney Infirmary, November 11, 1870.
"I beg to state that I have, with the permission of the HONORARY PHYSICIANS, given your SCHNAPPS to several patients in our wards. I have no hesitation in stating that I consider your SCHNAPPS A MOST EXCELLENT STIMULANT AND DIURETIC, and of great value in cardiac and renal affections, and I believe they will EVENTUALLY SUPERSEDE ALL OTHER SPIRITS in the treatment of the above complaints.
"LITTON FORBES, Resident Physician."
On SALE by all Wine and Spirit Merchants and Publicans.
M. MOSS and CO., Sole Agents.

ON SALE, at the Waterloo Warehouse, corner of George and Market streets—

Almonds, soft shell	Liquorice, Solazzi and Boraeco
Arrowroot, W.I. schooner brand	Mustard, Colman's, in 7-lb., 1-lb., and ½-lb. tins
Blue, Colman's light and dark	Macaroni
Bath bricks	Olives, Spanish
Blacking, Day and Martin, in bottle	Oatmeal, in tins
Ditto ditto paste	Pickles, Whybrow's pints
Barcelona nuts	Pimento
Biscuits, No. 2 Huntley and Palmer's	Raisins, Eleme
Bottled fruits	Split peas
Bluestone	Salad oil, Whybrow's, in quarts, pints, and half-pints
Castor oil, Hora's, pints and half-pints	Starch, Colman's white and blue
Candles, Price's Belmonts	Soda crystals, small casks
Corn flour, Brown and Polson's	Salmon, lbs., Morton's
Chicory, Berry's	Sardines, Albert's, ½ and ¼ tins
Currants, in barrels	Sauces, Worcestershire and assorted
Candied peel	Soap, scented and other brands
Carbonate of soda	Soap powders
Carraway seeds	Sugars
Cream of tartar, 14-lb. jars	Saltpetre
Capers	Salt, table, in jars and bottle
Cheese, North Wilts	,, coarse Liverpool
Chocolate, Taylor's	,, dairy and rock
Epsom salts, oz. packets	Tartaric acid
Figs, small boxes	Tapioca
Flour of sulphur	Teas, chests, half-chests, and boxes
Groats, Robinson's	Tobacco
Ginger, Jamaica and African	Vinegar, in bulk and bottle
Herrings, white, in tins	Vestas, round plaid.
Hams, Taylor's	
Hair oil, scented	
Imperial plums	

D. COOPER and CO.

INDENTS.—The undersigned are prepared to execute indents for all classes of goods from Great Britain on the most favourable terms. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 30, Hunter-street.

GAS PIPE, Black and Galvanized; Pipe Fittings Wrenches and cutters for gas pipes
Lifting jacks, tower muskets, coffin furniture
Best charcoal bottling wire, Russian glue
Bickford's single and double tape fuze
Blasting powder, wire meat safes
Yellow metal sheathing and nails
Hindoostan, Washita, Niagara oil stones
Chipping, B.U. grubbing, and garden hoes.
JOHN KEEP, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-street.

MUNTZ YELLOW METAL.—Muntz yellow metal rods, ½ inch up to 1¼ in.
Chain cables, and anchors, sheathing felt
Soda crystals, soda ash, glass jar salt, caustic alkali
W. I. arrowroot, Bath bricks, whiting
Young's paraffin candles, red herrings
New ling, preserved salmon, salt herrings
Moir's salmon, pickles, oils, vinegar, bottled fruits
Moirs' Duke of Edinburgh sauce, preserved fish, jelly
Tobacco pipes, Windsor and Liverpool soap
Wotherspoon's confectionery, in 12-lb. tins
Whisky—Scotch and Irish, in bulk and bottle
Ditto—Old Glenlivet, in bulk, and Dawson's in bottle
Sherry, in hogsheads, quarter-casks; Bernard's old tom
Borthwick's bottled Dublin stout
Brown and grey papers, printing papers, paper bags.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.—10, 11, and 12 h.p. portable steam engines
Steam hoisting engines and winches, 3, 5, and 6 h.p.
Turning lathes, 7½, 9½, and 13 inch centres—from 12 to 20 feet beds, steam hammers, punching machines
Drilling machines, Bourdon's pressure gauges
V. I. R. sheets and belting, Brighton lamps
Lithographic press and stones, horse rakes.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

BAR AND ROD IRON—Round, square, and flat, all sizes
Hoop iron, angle iron, pig and hematite iron
Boiler and Lowmoor plates, boiler tubes and rivets
Galvanized corrugated iron, Morewood's and others
Water socket pipes, 2 to 6 inch diameter.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

FENCING WIRE—Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12, best annealed drawn
White lead, black paint, wire rope, canvas
Blasting powder, castor oil, window glass, wire nails
Europe rope, bolt rope, spunyarn, seaming twine.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

IRON, HARDWARES, METALS.—J. BOURDELAIN and CO., Manufacturing Export Ironmongers, Hardware and Metal Merchants, 57, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C. Works at Birmingham.
Merchants' indents faithfully and promptly executed at lowest current prices. Price lists on application.
Agent for New South Wales, J. C. NEILD, Jun., Lyons-buildings, George-street, Sydney.

FENCING WIRES. 3-PLY GALVANIZED ROPE.

Gauge.	Weight per lineal mile.	Strength.	Price per lineal mile.
No. 12	594 lbs.	500 lbs.	£1 10s
8	234 lbs.	1400 lbs.	£3 5s
6	367 lbs.	2400 lbs.	£4 10s

These wires are cheaper per lineal mile, both as to original cost and carriage, than solid wires of the same strength.
AUGUSTUS MORRIS.
165, Pitt-street.

SMOKERS.—Beware of spurious imitations. Ask for and be certain you obtain SAYWELL'S Royal Navy Honeydew—the only tobacco fit for use. A week's supply for 6d., at 4, Park-street.

SOAP POWDERS.—Never wash without Ward and Co.'s celebrated Australian Soap Powders. Red labels.

SOAP POWDERS.—The week's washing done in two hours by using Ward & Co.'s celebrated Australian.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREEHOLD.—Wanted, to purchase a good HOUSE and Ground, about £250. R., Gordon and Gotch's.

MARRIAGE.—A widower at 60, with means, seeks a partner. Rex, General Post Office.

SORGHUM TARTARICUM on SALE. D. CRICHTON and CO., 728, George-st., Haymarket.

WANTED, to SELL cheap Nails, Locks, Glue, Tools, saws, files, keys, screws, &c. Smith, 38, Park-st.

WANTED, immediately, for a short time, a small Furnished COTTAGE. H. G., 519, George.

WANTED, two unfurnished ROOMS, use kitchen, neighbourhood of St. James's. A. Y. Z., HERALD.

WANTED, 500 Diamond SPARROWS and Ground PARROTS. T. S. Palmer, 27, Hunter-street.

WANTED, to hire lockstitch SEWING-MACHINE. State terms, A. B., 92, S. H. Rd.

WANTED Known, Gentlemen's Apparel scoured every day at 6s suit. Kid gloves cleaned, 4d pair. Mourning dyed on the shortest notice. A. Cox, dyer and scourer, 55, William-street, and 81, Parramatta-street.

TO GROCERS, WHOLESALE DEALERS, and others.—The undersigned, having been appointed Sole Agents in Sydney for Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, are prepared to receive orders for all descriptions of Oilmen's Stores comprised in their printed lists, which will be forwarded and executed with care and punctuality, and got up in the style and of the quality which have commanded for the goods of Crosse and Blackwell such universal approval and esteem. R. TOWNS and CO.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

ASSISTANTS and APPRENTICES required. Mrs. Alexander, 241, Macquarie-street North.

A SMART LAD wanted, as an apprentice for a general country store. H. Kellett, 241, Pitt-street.

GOVERNESS.—Wanted, for the country, near Bathurst, a Protestant Lady, to teach three children English, music, and dancing. She will be treated as one of the family. Unexceptionable references required. Apply, between 9 and 12, to Mrs. Eldred, Church-hill.

MEDICAL.—A Medical MAN can make a fortune at Murrurundi, if married and with colonial experience. Come at once.

MEDICAL PROFESSION.—REQUIRED for the Loyal Ryde United Friends Lodge, No. 48, I. O. O. F., M. U., a duly qualified Medical PRACTITIONER, for to attend the members, their wives and families. For particulars, apply to the secretary, at the Oddfellows' Hall, Ryde.
ROBERT YOUNG, Secretary

MACHINIST wanted, with own machine, for tailoring. 88, King-st. Also apprentices to machine.

PAPERHANGER wanted, at Wright's, painter, &c., 67, South Head Road.

RESIDENT TUTOR.—A schoolmaster wishes to superintend the studies of two or three boys out of school hours, as an equivalent for board and residence. Address F. C., Maddock's, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—A practical Cutter open to an ENGAGEMENT. A. B., 297, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good Trousers HANDS to work on premises. Peirce and Co., 68, King-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good Vest HANDS, to work on premises. Peirce and Co, 68, King-street.

WANTED, IMPROVERS to the Dressmaking. 382, Castlereagh-street South.

WANTED, competent GROCER, for country store. Walford and Sparke, George-street.

WANTED, a MASON, to put in a rough stone foundation. Apply opposite Half-way House, Botany.

WANTED, a MAN accustomed to fix iron palisading. 32, Park-street.

WANTED, a COACHPAINTER. Adams and Webber, Newtown.

WANTED, a Lad as STRIKER, at Whately's Yard, 86, York-street.

WANTED, a BRICKLAYER, for a small job, with or without materials. 22, Church-st., S. Hills.

WANTED, Boys, as APPRENTICES to the Boot-making. J. and G. M'Murtrie, 292, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good DRESSMAKER, by the day. Apply on Monday morning, 34, Botany Road.

WANTED, an active YOUTH; one used to the clothing business preferred. Apply 277, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a PERSON, to work Wheeler and Wilson's machine. 218, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a YOUTH, to strike and knock on. Williams, shoeing smith, Lane Cove Road, North Shore.

WANTED, FEMALES, to fill and machine Lasting Boots, by the piece or week work. J. and G. M'Murtrie, 292, Pitt-street.

WANTED, CHARGE of a CATTLE STATION, by a Gentleman of large experience, and who is not afraid of hard work; salary not so much an object as permanent employment. Apply at the HERALD Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AS STOREKEEPER in either town or country.—The advertiser desires the above, or a similar situation; reference kindly permitted to the proprietors of this journal. G. L., HERALD Office.

FOR Engagement—House and Parlourmaid, with 3½ years reference. Mrs. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-st.

GOOD COOK disengaged for town or country. Miss Fowler, 309, Castlereagh-street.

SITUATION wanted, as Cook and Laundress, or General Servant, where another is kept. 19, Crown-lane.

WAITING Engagements, good General Servants and House and Parlour Maids. Donnelly, 83, Wm.-st.

WANTED by a married Woman, a CHILD to nurse. A.B.C., Hills, news agent, S. H. Road.

WANTED, SITUATION as Cook, by steady young Female. Reference. P. M'Mahon, 75, Wm.-st.

WANTED, SITUATIONS by two country girls as Servants. Open 2 days. 8, Ultimo-st., Haymarket.

SERVANTS WANTED.

WANTED, an active young GIRL, for housework, and to assist in the bar. South Head Hotel.

WANTED, a steady WOMAN or GIRL, to wash and be useful. John M'Coughlin, 475, Pitt-st.

A LITTLE GIRL wanted, to mind a baby. Mrs. Wilkie, No. 1, Baptist-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT, for the country. Apply after 10, A. Thompson, 196, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, about 14, as General SERVANT. Apply No. 19, O'Connell-street.

WANTED, MAN to drive horse and cart. Apply to J. Flood, Balmain.

WANTED, a single MAN to work in a market garden. Thomas Wood, Waterloo.

WANTED, a useful BOY. Apply to W. James, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, a useful SERVANT for a small family in the suburbs. Apply 590, George-street.

WANTED, a strong respectable GIRL, 14, to be generally useful. After 9 o'clock, 108, King-st. E.

WANTED, a young Girl as General SERVANT in a small family. Apply 304, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a smart BOY, accustomed to a shop. H. Zions, 409, George-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, accustomed to housework. 2, Carlton Villas, Old South Head Road, Woollahra.

WANTED, a steady MAN as coachman; his wife as thorough Cook. 185, Macquarie-street North.

WANTED, a HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Apply Springfield, 127, Macleay-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 14, to make herself useful. 33, Burton-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; must be a good cook and laundress. 167, Premier-ter., William-st.

WANTED, General Servant, Nurse and Housemaid (Protestants) for one house. 6, Bridge-street.

WANTED, GIRL, housework, can sleep at home; open two days. 193, Bourke-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman, as General SERVANT. 2, Parker-st., Haymarket, after 10.

WANTED, General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. B. 9 Short, Wallis-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID, used to children; also, Nursemaid, 15. 115, Lankelly-ter., Macleay-st.

WANTED, a strong active BOY, to look after a horse and make himself useful. J. Kelly, Emu Inn.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. Israel, 603, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, KITCHEN MAN. Norfolk Hotel, corner of George and Wynyard streets.

WANTED, a respectable young WOMAN, at T. Johnson's Fruit Stall, Old Markets.

WANTED, an ERRAND BOY. 226, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Cavin Byrne, 93, Devonshire-street.

WANTED, thorough General SERVANT for the Hunter River. Miss Fowler, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED a useful GIRL to assist in housework, 217, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a good Restaurant COOK. London Dining Rooms, King-street.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. M'Kone, Castlereagh and Bathurst streets.

WANTED, a light PORTER. Apply G. Rogers, 760, George-street South.

WANTED, a Young WOMAN, to make herself useful; also, an English GIRL, to do housework and mind children. Apply Golden Fleece Hotel, King-street.

WANTED, a LAUNDRESS and HOUSEMAID; also, a NURSEGIRL. Apply to Mrs. R. Jones, Stoneleigh, Upper Dowling-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a strong GIRL, about 16, to nurse and be useful. No. 1, Dalhunty-buildings, Glebe-street, Glebe.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, under 30 years of age; must have good references. Apply after 10 a.m. at 502, Riley-street, near Devonshire-street.

APARTMENTS, BOARD & RESIDENCE.

APARTMENTS VACANT, 219, Macquarie-st. north, exactly opposite the Legislative Assembly.

APARTMENTS.—Vacancy for one or two Gentlemen. 205, Macquarie-street.

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A SUITE of APARTMENTS vacant at E. Samuell's, Park Lodge Hotel, Cowper Wf., Bourke-st., Wmloo.

A DRAWING-ROOM SUITE and VACANCIES. The Osborne, Wynyard-square West.

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FIRST-CLASS Private RESIDENCE, replete with every comfort. 3, Lady Young-terrace, Bridge-street.

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VACANCY.—Families and single gentlemen. Miss Grath, Northumberland House, Jamison-street.

TO LET.

AT "THE CORNER."—To LET, the SHOP No. 418, George-street, three doors south of King-street, best position in the city. Apply F. Lassetter and Co., 421, George-street.

BURWOOD.—To LET, a first-class COTTAGE, of 10 rooms, with coachhouse, stables, large paddock, vineyard, orchard, flower and kitchen garden; rent, £80. Chandler and Co, 401, George-street.

BURWOOD.—A COTTAGE to LET, near the Station, 5 rooms, kitchen, garden, and water; rent low. Inquire Mr. Topham, on the premises; or E. Ramsay, 279, George-street, Sydney.

BOWENFELS.—To LET, on the Mudgee Road, near the station, a commodious Store HOUSE, with stabling and out-houses; 100 acres of land securely fenced. Suitable for a lodging-house for invalids. Apply at the Station, Bowenfels; or to Cashier, [illegible] Pitt-street.

DARLINGHURST.—HOUSE in Gt. Barcom-st.; rent low. Key at Mrs. Galbraith's, grocer, opposite.

PETERSHAM.—To LET, near the Station, a commodious Family RESIDENCE, most pleasantly, healthfully, and conveniently situated; balconies back and front; splendid supply of water. 521, George-st., Sydney

78, BOURKE-STREET, to LET; also a small HOUSE. Apply next door.

TO LET, a HOUSE, 6 rooms, with water. Apply A. Steel, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, 236, Clarence-street, 4 rooms, large kitchen, and yard. Inquire school, opposite.

TO LET, at reduced rent, No. 64, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, HOUSE, Palmer and Burton street. Apply to Thornton, grocer; or T. Fisher, 175, Pitt-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, 4 rooms, kitchen, large yard; 14s. 15, Edward-street, near Hyde Park; 413, Crown-st.

TO LET, HOUSE, 4 rooms, balcony, kitchen, Liverpool-street, Woolloomooloo. Pierce, William-street.

TO LET, spacious HOUSE, balconies, and splendid harbour view. 19, Lower Fort-street.

TO LET, House, 5 rooms, kitchen, yard, &c., corner Bourke and Woolloomooloo streets. Kiss, Pitt-st.

TO LET, No. 2, Caldwell-terrace, Liverpool-street, 8 rooms, bath, and patent closet. Inquire at No. 4.

TO LET, comfortable HOUSE, 2 rooms, kitchen, oven, &c., 6s 6d and 7s 6d. 10, Marshall-st., Surry Hills.

TO LET, 349, Crown-street, Surry Hills, 5 rooms and kitchen. Rent, 13s. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, new SHOP and DWELLING, Pitt-street, near Bathurst-street; rent, 30s. 531, Castlereagh-st.

TO LET, HOUSES and COTTAGES, 3 and 4 rooms; yard and water. Apply Ultimo House, Ultimo.

TO LET, two 6-roomed HOUSES, in Campbell and Macquarie streets; rent low. 14, Hill-street.

TO LET, that genteel Family RESIDENCE, 160, Forbes-street, near William-street, lately occupied by Mrs. Wilkie, 9 rooms, paved yard, large garden with fruit trees; rent low. Park Lodge Hotel, foot of Bourke-st. N.

TO LET, HOUSE, 97, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, containing 7 rooms; kitchen, large yard, water laid on. Taxes paid; rent moderate. Apply C. Kidman, South Head Road.

TO LET, the best corner SHOP in Darlington, 8 rooms, fixtures, counters complete; two large plate-glass windows, suitable for a wholesale and retail business. Rose and Cleveland streets, Shepherd's-paddock.

TO LET, the Liverpool Steam Flour MILLS, 3 pairs Stones, silk-dressing machine, &c., in first-class order. Apply to Mr. Joseph Wearne, Anchor Flour Mills, Sydney.

TO LET, No. 2, William-terrace, Bourke and Stanley streets, 6 rooms, bath, &c. Keys and particulars at No. 6, Mr. Veaney's; or Mr. Williams, Metropolitan Hotel, King-street.

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TO LET, large enclosed STABLES and Coach-house. Inquire at Pelican Hotel, Bourke-street.

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